

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2466.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION. EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS.

The Science and Art Department will, under prescribed regulations, hold EXAMINATIONS, through the agency of the Managers, in National, Parochial, or other Elementary Day Schools throughout the Kingdom. These Examinations will take place on the 5th March, in Schools in which Instruction in Drawing is given by persons certificated, or partially certificated, in Second Grade Drawing. Payments to the Managers, and Prizes to the Children and Pupil Teachers, are offered on the results of these Examinations. Application for Examination must be made before the 15th February at latest, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.

By order of the  
COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

J. T. WOOD, Esq. will, on SATURDAY, January 30, at Three P.M., begin a COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES "ON HIS DISCOVERY OF THE TEMPLE OF DIANA, and other Results of the Excavations at Ephesus;" to be continued on Saturdays till February 20. Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

Professor TYNDALE, LL.D. F.R.S., will, on THURSDAY NEXT, February 4, at Three P.M., give a COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES "ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH ELECTRICITY." Subscription to the Course, One Guinea.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—By

Order of the Council, the MEETING of February 2nd will take place at 8 P.M. instead of 4 P.M. Paper to be read:—"On the Classification of MSS., chiefly in Relation to the Classified Catalogue of the British Museum," by Walter de Gray Birch, Esq.

W. S. W. VAUX, Secretary.

4 St. Martin's-place, W.C. 1875.

## VICTORIA (PHILOSOPIHICAL) INSTITUTE.

The Rev. Professor BIRKS (Cambridge) will read a Paper upon "THE INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF FORCE," at Eight o'clock, on MONDAY, 1st of February.

\* Applications for Membership should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary. There will be two Meetings for the Election of Members in February.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON

HOUSE.—At a General Assembly of the Members held on Wednesday, the 27th inst., HENRY HUGH ARMSTRAD, Esq. was elected an Associate.

FRED. A. EATON, M.A., Secretary.

## DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCA-

DIALLY.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—The ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, the 1st of February next.

GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

## THE ROLL CALL.

THE ROLL CALL, by Miss THOMPSON.—The Public EXHIBITION of this PICTURE will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February, at the Gallery of the Society of French Artists, 108, New Bond-street, and will continue for a period of six weeks. The private view will take place the two previous days. That portion of the gallery which is not occupied by the Roll Call will be devoted to the Exhibition of a collection of first-class Water-colour Drawings by living and deceased artists for the purposes of sale.

## ARTISTS AND OWNERS OF PICTURES wishing

to EXHIBIT can obtain further information on early application, by letter, to Messrs. J. Dickinson & Co., at 21, Ely-place, E.C.

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## HERBERT ERNST PAUER will give SIX LECTURES

on THE ART OF PIANOFORTE PLAYING, at WELLINGTON HALL, Wellington-street, Islington, on successive TUESDAYS, at 8 P.M., beginning February 2nd.—Information can be obtained from the Hon. Sec. of the North London Ladies' Educational Association, Miss L. SHARP, 1, Highbury-terrace.

## LOST AND BURIED CITIES OF PALESTINE.

—ISRAEL'S WARS AND WORSHIP, including a Description of Remains recently identified.—GEORGE ST. CLAIR'S NEW LECTURE for the PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND, illustrated by Sketch-Maps and Photographs. To be delivered NEXT WEEK at St. James's Hall, at 8 P.M., or a Collection for P. E. Fund.—and Northampton.—Sydney, N. S. W., or a Collection for P. E. Fund.—Apply to G. ST. CLAIR, F.G.S., 104, Sussex-road, Seven Sisters-road, N.

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- (3) Chemistry—T. Elliott, F.R.S.

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Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Norman Moore, M.B. Cantab., Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy to the Hospital.  
Mechanics and Natural Philosophy.—P. J. Hensley, M.D. Cantab., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, Demonstrator of Mechanical and Natural Philosophy to the Hospital.

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For further information application may be made to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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A Class in Logic is held for this Examination by William Graham, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

## KING'S COLLEGE.—GEOLOGY.—EVENING

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For additional information apply to the Secretary, King's College, Strand, London.

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The ensuing Term will commence on FRIDAY, the 1st JANUARY.

Any information can be obtained on application to the HEAD MASTER, or to THOS. HOLMAN, Secretary, Hurlingham, Eastbourne.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

### ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Professor G. C. FOSTER, F.R.S., will begin a Course of about Fifty Lectures "ON ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM," on FRIDAY, the 13th of February, at 4 P.M., to be continued on succeeding MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 5l. 5s. Practical Instruction in the Methods of Electrical and Magnetic Measurement is given in the Physical Laboratory of the College.

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JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

### ARCHITECTURE.

Professor T. HATYER, LEWIS will commence his Second Term of Lectures, in the present Session, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 2nd of February. The Subjects will be as follows:—FINE ART: Byzantine, Norman, Saracenic, Pointed and Renaissance Architecture. Every TUESDAY, 5 to 6 P.M. FIFTEEN LECTURES.—CONSTRUCTION: Masonry, Quarries, Arches, Groining, Iron Construction, Roofing, &c. Every TUESDAY, 6 to 7 P.M. FIFTEEN LECTURES.—Fee for either Course, 3l. 15s. 6d., or for both, 6l. 6d.

Further particulars can be obtained at the College, Gower-street, W.C., or at the Professor's Office, 5, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

## LITERATURE

*The Invasion of the Crimea: its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan.* By A. W. Kinglake. Vol. V. (Blackwood & Sons.)

AT length, after a long period of incubation and repeated delays, Mr. Kinglake's fifth volume has made its appearance. After six years and a half have been devoted to a sortie and one battle, and twelve years to the whole undertaking, the author has got no further than the end of the second month after the landing in the Crimea. People naturally ask, "At this rate, when will Mr. Kinglake be able to write *Finis*?" Probably their patience will not be severely tried, for the author has now completed the most difficult part of his task; and if there is yet a good deal to be written about, there is little that is likely to be the subject of much debate.

The volume now before us is one of the deepest interest. The Battle of Inkerman was little more than an aggregate of unconnected acts of individual heroism. There was no military science shown on the side of the Allies, and not much, as regards the execution of their plan, by the Russians. The victory was due to the mistakes of the latter, and their want of dash, and also to the tenacity and courage of subordinate British officers, magnificently seconded by their men. The number of generals present was out of all proportion large, but they utterly failed to control the issue of the day, for they proceeded on no connected plan, abdicated their functions of rulers of the battle, and acted merely as leaders of such small bodies of men as they could from time to time lay their hands on. Lord Raglan was promptly on the spot, but he refused to take the direction of the combat out of the hands of General Pennefather, who, in the absence of Sir De Lacy Evans, sick at Balacava, commanded the 2nd Division. Almost the only exercise of command recorded of Lord Raglan was the bringing up of two 18-pounder guns of position. This act, however, produced most important results. As to General Pennefather, he seems to have had no other idea than that of sending each small body of troops successively placed at his disposal to fight in front in the brushwood as its leader might think fit.

In short, he deliberately ordered the troops to get out of hand, and never attempted to secure any concerted action. Sir George Cathcart, by a rash advance into the valley of the Tchernaya, sacrificed his own life, lost a large number of men, and nearly produced a crushing disaster. The Duke of Cambridge showed more prudence than might have been expected from a man of his excitable temperament. He tried his utmost to keep the brigade of Guards together, and to prevent them from imprudently following up temporary successes. On the other hand, he dealt his blow in a false direction, incurred heavy losses to little purpose, nearly threw away the whole of the force under his command, and gravely compromised the safety of the main position in his rear. Indeed, every one acted as seemed best in his own eyes. Had Lord Raglan at

once assumed the command, none of this hazard, unconnected, and often fruitless fighting would have taken place. The efforts of all would have been directed to the attainment of a definite object, and the alarming risks to which at various times we were subjected would have been avoided, or, at least, their intensity diminished. Considering how glorious the day actually proved, how completely the Russian efforts were eventually foiled, it seems almost ungracious to say that there was a large amount of blame attaching to various persons. We should be wanting, however, in honesty, and failing in our duty as critics, did we not boldly say that several of the Allied generals merit grave censure. The 2nd Division was far too weak; it numbered rather less than 3,000 men, although it had to defend an important position on the right of the army. If we concede that the siege of Sebastopol by the Allies with the scanty forces at their disposal was justifiable, Lord Raglan is not to blame for having entrusted the protection of his outer flank to a single weak division. He simply had no more men to spare; and substantial reserves could not arrive at an early period of the battle, for his position was so extensive, that the whole of his army constituted one thin front line, exposed on all sides to attack. Succour could, therefore, only be brought to a point where the pressure was particularly heavy by denuding some other point, where the danger seemed to be for the moment less imminent. Lord Raglan, in a despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, written a fortnight before the battle, said that there remained in camp "available for the support of those in advance in case of a sortie, and for the maintenance of our position, *which is available on our extreme right and right rear, something under 8,000 men.*" As a matter of fact, the number of British infantry which took part in the battle was 8,253. But had Lord Raglan not left to others the direction of the fight almost entirely, he would probably have avoided sending at once to the front each body of troops as it arrived, and would have waited till he had collected a strong force with which to deal an effective blow. If the struggle was to be obstinately maintained in advance of the main position, it was necessary that every man as he came up should be thrown into it, but there existed no such necessity. In the skirmish of the 25th of October, on the same ground Sir De Lacy Evans merely hampered the advance of the Russians with his pickets, keeping the bulk of his troops on what we have termed the main position, an elevation in front of the 2nd Division camp. Pennefather, as we have shown, adopted a plan the reverse of Evans's. In our opinion, he acted unwisely, and Lord Raglan ought to have insisted on sounder tactics. As to the reinforcements, some of them had a considerable distance to march. Still, we think that had the divisional commanders been a little more prompt, the 2nd Division would have received all the aid available at an earlier period than that at which the last of the British troops came up. Among the latest arrivals were the 200 sabres which constituted the remains of the Light Cavalry. Why were not these, with a troop of Horse Artillery, hurried off at the first alarm? They could have reached the position of the 2nd Division in half-an-hour after receiving the

order. Cavalry could have accomplished nothing as regarded the fight in front; still, stationed behind the main position, they would have given confidence to the few infantry kept in reserve, and when the Russians appeared over the crest, they would, on seeing the horsemen, have certainly hesitated, if not retreated. As to the Horse Artillery, they could have come into action, with effect, at once. Before quitting the subject of the English reinforcements, we have one other remark to make. How was it that Lord Raglan had so few available? The answer is, that the defence of Balacava and its communications with the front absorbed the Highland Brigade, the provisional battalion, and a large body of marines and sailors, not counting several battalions of Turks, in all about 3,000, and also Englishmen. The Turks, of whom there were some on the Plateau, were practically left out of the calculation altogether, from an unfounded and unjust prejudice, caused by their behaviour on the 25th of October. But even if they were of no value as combatants, they would, at all events, have made a show of strength. To return to our subject. Balacava absorbed about 3,000 British troops, who would have been invaluable as a reserve, on the Plateau. But was it necessary to retain Balacava, and thus to strain our resources to a dangerous tension? In spite of the sacrifices we have mentioned, and the presence of Vinoy's brigade between the Plateau and Balacava, that place was by no means safe. As a port of debarkation, it was inconvenient. The road from it was long—a mere track ascending a steep hill—and traffic on it was liable to interruption by the enemy; and owing to this, for embarkation, in case of defeat, it was worse still. The French had ample harbour accommodation at Kamiesch, with which the communication from the British camp was infinitely easier and more secure. It would, therefore, seem that the abandonment of Balacava, and the concentration of the whole army on the Plateau, were measures of the most obvious expediency. So, indeed, Lord Raglan thought, and he had even, Mr. Kinglake tells us, taken the preliminary steps to carry out his intentions, when Sir Edmund Lyons "opposed to the plan an impassioned resistance, which Lord Raglan, however reluctantly, was prepared, I believe, to withstand." Commissary Filder next appeared, and declared that, without the Port of Balacava, he could not undertake to supply the army. Lord Raglan on this weakly gave up the point. He did not, as far as we know, ask for the reasons on which the Commissary General based his assertion; yet he surely had by that time learnt to appreciate the chiefs of the British Commissariat. There were good men in the British Commissariat, and had Lord Raglan chosen to look, he could have found some one who would have done that which Mr. Filder declared was impossible. Lord Raglan was therefore to blame for not having acted with more firmness; while of Mr. Filder, all that can be said is, that he was not equal to a difficult position. Had Lord Raglan been as imperious as Mr. Filder, half the horrors of the following winter would have been avoided.

Coming back to the 2nd Division, we may remark that the smaller its num-

bers the greater the pains that should have been taken to strengthen its position by artificial means. It is true that there were no men to spare for the construction of field-works, but the brushwood in front and on the flanks of the English Heights, as Mr. Kinglake calls the elevation in front of the camp of the 2nd Division, ought to have been cleared for, at least, two hundred yards. It may be urged that if there were no men to spare for the construction of field-works, there were equally none for clearing away the brushwood. This argument, however, will not hold good, for fuel parties were sent out every day, and might just as well have been employed in systematically clearing the neighbourhood of the 2nd Division camp as in obtaining wood wherever their fancy led them. To clear the vicinity of a standing camp which is exposed to attack of all cover for an enemy is one of the most ordinary rules of war, yet in this case the rule was neglected, and the Russians were in consequence enabled on several occasions to approach quite close to the crest or left flank of the English Heights without discovery. Who were the people responsible for the omission? In our opinion, they were the Commander-in-Chief, the Quartermaster-General, the Commanding Engineer, and the two Generals who successively commanded the 2nd Division.

The French were not responsible for the maintenance of the 2nd Division's position, but they were bound to afford as much support as possible in case of an emergency. They loyally accepted this obligation; but, through want of skill and enterprise, they failed to render all the assistance in their power to give. At an early hour, two battalions of Bosquet's brigade were drawn up close in front of the 2nd Division camp; yet, owing to the fear of responsibility on the part of the Commandants and the unaccountable absence of the Brigadier, they were for some time of no use. General Bosquet had allotted to him the southern half of the eastern edge of the Plateau. It was amply garnished with troops; it had been strengthened with field works; a steep declivity joined the edge of the Plateau to the plain. In short, as Burgoyne and Todleben both afterwards declared, that part of the position was impregnable. Gortchakoff was ordered on the day of Inkerman to make feints against the Plateau from the plain of Balaklava, but not to assault it in earnest till he saw Dannenberg beginning to roll up the Allies from right to left. The feint made was of the mildest description, and was not calculated to deceive even a person utterly ignorant of military matters. Yet Bosquet suffered himself to be amused by Gortchakoff's transparent demonstrations, and the battle had already raged four hours before any other aid than the two battalions above mentioned and two batteries were brought up by him to the assistance of the hard-pressed British.

Again, it is obvious from a perusal of Mr. Kinglake's narrative that half-an-hour's warning would have been of incalculable advantage to the Allied commanders. Had it been obtained, Lord Raglan would have had time to consider his situation, to form a plan, and to bring up reinforcements at an early hour. He could also have concerted operations with Canrobert.

As it was, the storm broke so suddenly that all he found himself able to do was, as we have said, to push up small bodies of troops successively to the scene of the struggle, and these bodies simply hastened to the spot where, in the judgment of their immediate leaders, their presence was most urgently needed. With more time for preparation, the reinforcements could have been marched up by brigades, and have been thrown into the fight in collected bodies, with a definite purpose tending to some distinct object. But the warning which was so much needed could have been obtained had the outpost service been properly carried out, and Lord Raglan and General Pennefather are to be blamed for not taking care that it was properly carried out. A wide-stretching circle of pickets would have involved a large number of men on outpost duty, and, as we have seen, the army was already overworked. We may observe that the Guards were, on the 5th of November, to have taken over the outpost duty in front of the 2nd Division, and that the Duke of Cambridge had decided that the pickets should be pushed further in advance. Even, however, if we admit that from scarcity of men the pickets of the 2nd Division could not have been placed further in advance than they were, it would have been but an ordinary precaution to have sent out patrols during the night. Again, had the old pickets, after being joined by the new pickets, deferred their return to camp till daylight showed that all was quiet in front, the pickets, being twice as strong as usual, would have greatly harassed and retarded the advance of the Russians. Why was not this old rule of the service carried out?

We cannot follow Mr. Kinglake through the whole course of this confusing, and, as far as the Allies were concerned, unplanned struggle; but will proceed at once to the crisis of the battle. About 9 A.M., Dannenberg pushed forward about 6,000 men from the Quarry Ravine, on the right front of the English Heights. These were composed of what Mr. Kinglake calls the great trunk column, in two masses, each consisting of two battalions of about 700 strong, and a large number of covering bodies in front and on the flanks. These covering bodies were, some of them in battalions, others in company columns, and all threw out skirmishers. To meet these the Allies had about 2,000 British and 968 French effective combatants; of these, 600, in detached bodies, were fighting in advance, to harass the enemy in his march, and another 600 were drawn up on the left of the English Heights. The remaining 800 British were either on the Heights or approaching them. We may mention that the Heights made a bend about the middle, the right arm running north, or towards the enemy, the left arm stretching halfway across the strip of land which joined Mount Inkerman to the Plateau. The right arm was called the Fore Ridge, the left arm, the Home Ridge, and their junction Hill Bend. The Post Road ran from the Quarry Ravine across the eastern part of the Home Ridge. A short distance in rear of the Home Ridge was the camp of the 2nd Division. At Hill Bend stood Col. Upton with 120 of the Guards. Between Upton and the Post Road were some 170 of the 57th and the Rifles. On the left of the Post Road came 100 of the 55th, under Col. Warren; then,

still more to the left, with a wide interval, a wing of the 47th, 200 strong. Coming up from the left rear was Egerton, with about 200 of the 77th. About 60 Zouaves, who had stolen away from their camp, were also drawing near from the left rear. A battalion of the 7th Leger was moving from the right of Pennefather's camp towards the Post Road. Along the crest of the Home Ridge was a small parapet, about 2 feet high, behind which were some field-pieces. On the left shoulder of the Home Ridge was a half-battery of Turner's battery, under Lieut. Boothby; but one gun, for want of room on the crest, had been placed upon the westward slope of the Ridge, on lower ground than the other guns, and surrounded by thick brushwood. The centre of the Home Ridge was altogether denuded of infantry.—

"Owing rather to chance, or the ideas of the moment, than to any general or foregone design, the small slender threads of English soldiery thrown out in advance of Home Ridge were in such positions at the outset of the attack that the enemy in great strength could move steadily forward between the bramble of combatants which hung on his right, and the one which hung on his left, thus, no doubt, exposing the thick sheath of soldiery with which he covered his flanks to incessant though petty attacks, but encountering only slight obstacles in his direct front."

Steadily disregarding the bold but ineffectual attacks of the weak British detachments, the enemy advanced without a check to the Home Ridge, bursting with their vanguard on it in several waves. The first of these "broke over the western extremity of Home Ridge." It was there that Boothby's demi-battery stood, and two of his men distinguished themselves by a display of heroism unequalled even on that day of heroic deeds. The enemy were coming on from the front and right front against Boothby's guns, and his attention was absorbed by these assailants, when suddenly a column which had made a circuit by its right all at once dashed at the outer gun under Serjeant Henry.—

"In an instant Henry's gun was surrounded by Russians. From the other part of the half-battery men found time to fire a round of 'case,' but not it would seem with any great result, for the weight of the attack was in the flank. . . . An order was given to limber up, but the drivers, it then appeared, had already retreated with all the limbers and teams; and Russian troops then breaking in upon the two upper guns, the officers and men present with that part of the demi-battery, fell back several paces, or rather moved up by their right to a higher part of the ridge. When the foremost of the enemy's troops had so closely surrounded Henry's gun as to be already but a few paces off, they charged with loud shouts, undertaking to bayonet the gunners; but by Henry himself and at least one of his people, they were encountered with desperate valour. Henry called upon his men to defend the gun. He and a valiant gunner, named James Taylor, drew their swords and stood firm. The throng of Russians came closing in, very many of them for some reason bare-headed, and numbers of them, in the words of a victim, 'howling like mad dogs.' Henry with his left hand wrested a bayonet from one of the Russians, and found means to throw the man down, fighting hard all the time with his sword-arm against some of his other assailants. Soon both Henry and Taylor were closed in upon from all sides and bayoneted again and again, Taylor then receiving his death wounds. Henry received in his chest the up-thrust of a bayonet, delivered with such power as to lift him almost from the ground, and at the same time he was stabbed in the back and stabbed in the arms.



Then from loss of blood, he became unconscious, but the raging soldiery, inflamed by religion, did not cease from stabbing his heretic body. He received twelve wounds, yet survived."

Dashing on, headed by Sir George Brown, came, three minutes later, the 60 Zouaves above mentioned. They soon drove the Russians from the captured guns, and pushed them some distance in retreat, baffling all attempts at a rally. The 600 men watching the left flank of the Ridge also forced back the enemy in their front. In the mean time, the 100 men of the 55th had been surprised by a strong body of Russians, who had approached to within a few yards before their nationality had been discovered. Turner's right half-battery had likewise been compelled to limber up and withdraw.—

"Before many moments loose bodies of troops, forming part of the enemy's vanguard, began to appear on the crest, and soon, indeed, they broke over it, not only on the part just then vacated by the right half of Turner's battery, but also by the line of the Post Road, and over ground yet further east. The assailants, having come on thus far, could look all the way down the hill-side and beyond, over Pennefather's camp, without seeing so much as one body of English infantry formed up to oppose their advance; but a French battalion was approaching—the battalion of the 7th Leger. This force halted in front of the camp, and formed line with its left on the Post Road. Met thus by a body confronting them with a strength of 900 men, the Russians at some moments stopped, at others moved doubtfully forward. They had the bearing of soldiery who knew that they were strongly supported, and were not in such a state of hot zeal as to disregard the advantage."

For a short distance the battalion advanced, but then halted. An English staff officer strove to encourage them, and at first they seemed disposed to follow him. He was, however, wounded, and obliged to leave the field. Then the young soldiers of whom the battalion was composed "broke, began to fall back, and retreated down the hill-side." In its movement to the rear the battalion passed the men of the 77th, under Egerton, coming up from the left rear. The latter strove to encourage the French, and, not content with vehement reproaches, one English captain seized a French officer by the collar. All was in vain, and the 7th Leger did not stop till they had reached the 2nd Division camp, where, it must be allowed, it speedily rallied. The Home Ridge seemed now lost. Except Egerton's 200 men, no succour was near, and even Lord Raglan, usually so calm, uttered an exclamation of annoyance; but, never for a moment losing his self-possession, sent an aide-de-camp to bring up the re-forming remnants of the 55th. These fired, charged, and regained the crest. Egerton disposed of the Russians, who still stood firm in the centre, the 7th Leger advanced in column of double companies, and the position was, for the moment, safe. The storm, however, which had so nearly overwhelmed the Allies, was but a forerunner of the tempest which was approaching. One of the two main columns, 2,000 strong, was close at hand. To meet it Pennefather had only about 400 English, and rather less than 1,000 Frenchmen; but that gallant, if unskilful, officer never for a moment blenched. Hedrew up his little force in the following order. On the right the 7th Leger, then the 60 Zouaves, and on the left the 170 men of the 57th. The Guards, the 47th, and the 55th were employed on another part of the Ridge, the 77th being

left in support. From the front, driven in by the Russians, came in rather less than 200 men of different regiments under Bellairs and Vaughan. Unfortunately, the 7th Leger took it into their heads to deploy when the enemy were only a few paces distant. Each company fired, as it came into line, with steadiness and deadly effect; and the Russian column was surging gradually rearward; when the French battalion, instead of charging, began to falter, and men from the flanks were to be seen falling out and gathering in rear of the centre. Pennefather and his staff strove to rally them; the French officers also exerted themselves with energy. Near to where Pennefather stood, the battalion took heart; but on the other flank they broke, and pushed through the thin line of Bellairs's men, who, having exhausted their cartridges, were drawn up in rear. "Yet even in this, the most disordered part of Vaissier's battalion, there were some who refused to yield. A young French officer hoisted his cap upon the point of his uplifted sword, and ran out several paces to the front. An English officer sprang forward, and stood at his side. Another and another darted out to the same advanced spot, and there the four remained steadfast, provoking a great flight of musket-balls without being even once struck." The enemy, however, saw their opportunity, and prepared to seize it. "With exultant hurrahs, they sprang forward to clench the victory which fortune seemed to be proffering." At this moment the fate of the day hung on a thread. Had the Russians continued their advance, there was literally nothing to stop them, and the breach once made, the masses in rear would soon have surged on through it, and the whole right flank of the Allies would have been forced. An unaccountable hesitation, however, seized the assailants. The French recovered from their confusion. The drums beat the *pas de charge*. Pennefather shouted out a hurrah, which was taken up by the rest of the British, and the whole body of the Allies impetuously advanced, driving the enemy before them. The impending defeat was averted, and never more throughout the remainder of the combat did so terrible a crisis recur.

The cause of the hesitation of the Russian column was a desperate charge by Colonel Daubeny with about thirty men of the 55th right through the battalion which stood in rear of the leading battalion of the mass. From flank to flank these brave men clove their way, several being slain or captured in the *mêlée*, but Colonel Daubeny and some others emerged from it unhurt. It was the noise and confusion caused by this desperate onslaught which alarmed the leading battalion, and induced it to retire when victory was actually within its grasp. The plan of the battle had been that Dannenberg, with 40,000 men, was to make a direct attack on Mount Inkerman, while Gortchakoff, with 22,000 men, was on the plain of Balaclava, to menace the eastern crest of the Plateau, and to attack as soon as he saw that Dannenberg had not only broken the Allied right, but was rolling up their line. A force of 5,000 men was also to make a sortie on the extreme left of the French siege-works, and all along the defences of the town the garrison was to fire on the Allied columns, and to attack the batteries should any confusion be observed in them. The orders were pre-

cise, and no latitude was allowed the Russian commanders. The sortie on the French left attack was indeed made, but elsewhere the garrison were immovable, and Gortchakoff made but transparent feints on the rear of the Plateau. It was an occasion on which the enemy, profiting by their position and great numerical superiority, should have thrown every battery and battalion freely into the fight. The Allies should have been attacked on all sides, and as soon as Gortchakoff knew from the approaching turmoil of battle that Dannenberg was making progress, he ought, at all hazards, to have dashed at the Plateau. Had the Russians acted in this way, it is difficult to see how the Allies could have avoided complete destruction. The columns also, which on two separate occasions topped the summit of the Home Ridge, ought to have pushed boldly forward. There was less danger in front than in rear, and in front was victory.

One cause of the victory, *pace* the theories of a daily contemporary, was the order in which our men and their opponents fought. The Russians adopted a formation somewhat resembling that of the Germans, with, however, larger columns in support than the latter *now* deem advisable. Our men fought in skirmishing order, or in line. Naturally the columns got the worst of the conflict, and so will it ever be when it is British soldiers who form the lines. The following remarks on this subject by Mr. Kinglake are worth extraction:—

"The Russian soldiery being men endowed with great bravery, and a more than common share of physical strength, might possibly be brought to execute what the English call a charge with the bayonet, and indeed they have a tradition that for such enterprises they have proved themselves peculiarly apt. This notion, however well founded in the days of Suwarroff, rests now on mere legend. . . . Certainly at Inkerman, where they collected their strength into throngs and close columns, and in front of these loaded the ground with swarms of skirmishers, they debarred themselves from even attempting what English soldiery mean when they speak of a bayonet-charge. . . . Other wars had well proved the frailty of columns when called upon to suffer the fire, and then stand the bayonet charge of infantry extended in line; but Inkerman carried yet further the experience of what can be dared against masses by small numbers of soldiery, showing plainly enough that a column which has not been defeated in the earlier moments of its agony, may still prove helpless and weak when it has a few assailants within it. The examples of this . . . have an infinite value for England, because her people are commonly and perforce obliged to combat few against many."

We would ask if, in the face of the folly of those closet soldiers and Philo-Prussians, who are always declaring that the bayonet is obsolete, it is likely that our soldiers will, on a future occasion, possess that confidence in the national weapon which enabled them to accomplish such feats at Inkerman?

The manner in which Mr. Kinglake has treated the subject dealt with in the fifth volume is admirable. Under his hand order is educed out of chaos, and the most confused battle in history becomes comparatively easy to understand. The descriptions are vivid, and the whole volume is studded with most interesting and heroic episodes. We must also congratulate the author on having acquired a somewhat chaster and less dogmatic style. Altogether, great as are the merits of

the first four volumes, the fifth is in every respect their superior.

*The Poetical Works of John Milton.* Edited, with Introductions, Notes, and an Essay of Milton's English, by David Masson, M.A. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*The Poetical Works of John Milton.* With Introductions and Notes, by David Masson, M.A. 2 vols. Golden Treasury Series. (Same publishers.)

IN the midst of his labours at the biography of Milton and the history of his times, Prof. Masson has found time to produce an edition of Milton's poetical works, which will probably be found more serviceable to the general reader, and in several matters is certainly more thorough, than any other. Prof. Masson's acquaintance with the facts of Milton's life and of his age is, as is well known, singularly wide and no less minute. In this respect, perhaps, no one has ever approached him. One can only describe the toil he has spent on his great subject by Vergil's epithet of "improbus." The pyramid he is rearing to his hero is simply colossal; and, if its dimensions are so enormous that few will be found with leisure and enthusiasm enough to explore it thoroughly, yet it is only of his material that any fresh monument can be raised. He is doing for Milton's memory imperishable service, and can never be forgotten in whatever shape his work may survive, whether preserved as it has left his own indefatigable hands, or recast by artists of superior skill. It would be strange, indeed, if with such remarkable knowledge of the seventeenth century Prof. Masson had not brought out an edition of Milton's Poems that was of considerable value.

We need scarcely say that, wherever biographical or bibliographical questions arise, Prof. Masson's editing leaves nothing to be desired. In fact, if he sins at all, it is in the contrary direction. He is no niggard of his information. It is verily "good measure pressed down and shaken together and running over" that he gives. For the popular mind this unstinted abundance is certainly not necessary, nor is it likely to prove attractive. But scholars will think differently, and welcome into their libraries such a storehouse of what may be "caviare to the general," but is often highly precious to the real student.

Another respect in which Prof. Masson's edition is certainly unique is its elaborate realization of Milton's conception of the Universe. It has been well enough known that Milton, though he was born some two generations after the death of Copernicus, some years after the martyrdom of that Bruno whose name Prof. Tyndall has lately made so familiar, and though, some twenty years before he began to write 'Paradise Lost,' he had himself "found and visited the famous Galileo grown old, a prisoner to the Inquisition for thinking in astronomy otherwise than the Franciscan and Dominican licensers thought," yet did not in his great work adopt the heliocentric system. He shows signs of a knowledge of it; he entertains it in one passage as a possible interpretation of the cosmic problem, but the system he follows is the old one—the one held by those Franciscan and Dominican licensers—the Ptolemaic. Possibly the great influence of Bacon upon him, so manifest in other writings

of his, notably in the 'Areopagitica,' may have contributed to this result, Bacon altogether declining the new solution. However this may be, Milton adhered to the old astronomy. And with the final rejection of it by subsequent times, and its complete obsolescence, much of what may be called the scenery of the great epic has become wholly unintelligible. To many a modern reader it must, indeed, seem all chaos. To such perplexed and confused understandings we recommend Prof. Masson's notes on the subject. With infinite pains he has set himself to form an exact picture of what lay before Milton's mind, starting with the sound belief that what lay before that mind was no indistinct, vague, dream-like notion, no mere changeable and fleeting phantasy, no mere dissolving view, but a conception exactly shaped with the utmost care of a learned imagination, and always distinctly and fully realized. Certainly no one can at all adequately appreciate Milton's wonderful creation who does not follow Prof. Masson's example, and every one who does so will be glad of Prof. Masson's assistance. The movements of the poet's *personæ* may thus be accurately followed. The Earth reposes at the common centre of a great series of spheres, all which together form—

The firm opacous globe  
Of this round World, whose first convex divides  
The luminous inferior orbs enclosed  
From Chaos and the inroad of Darkness old.

Does not the ordinary reader perpetually confound the Earth with "this round world"? It is this world that is suspended by a golden chain from Heaven. Far on the other side of it rage—

The ever-threatening storms  
Of Chaos blustering round.

But we must refer the readers to Prof. Masson's volumes. He has brought to his task not, perhaps, a quick or brilliant imagination, but an invincible industry and a thorough pertinacity of purpose. He has determined to make it all out, and he has succeeded.

Another novelty in this edition is an essay on Milton's English. Prof. Masson does not strike us as such a master in this department as in that of biographical and bibliographical detail; but here, too, he has done valuable work. He gives some account of Milton's vocabulary, of the spelling and pronunciation of the poems, peculiarities of grammatical inflection (why "peculiarities," when most of the features pointed out Milton has in common with his age?), syntax and idiom, punctuation, versification, and his place in the history of English verse. On all these points he has gathered together a mass of useful information, and the collections are mostly quite new.

Each poem has its introduction, dealing with various matters of interest.

On the text great pains have been spent. The punctuation has received careful attention, and so too has the orthography. On this last point Prof. Masson offers some important remarks in defence of the rule he has adopted, which is conformity to the present usage, with certain exceptions, which he specifies and justifies.

We have said enough to show that Prof. Masson has made an important addition to Miltonic literature. It remains now that we point out some ways in which, we think, his work capable of improvement.

Our readers will, perhaps, expect that we are about to quote specimens of that dreadful jocosity in which Prof. Masson occasionally indulges himself in his biographical work and elsewhere. Who has not felt sudden qualms on beholding those strange exhibitions?

ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλινὸρρος ἀπέστη  
οὔρεος ἐν βύσσῃ, ὑπὸ τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γῆνα  
αἶψ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ὄχρος τε μιν ἔλε παρείας,  
so has many a one sprung away from the "dead wut" that so easily besets Prof. Masson. But we are happy to say we have noticed no sad lapses of this sort in the present volumes. The respect in which we are inclined to think that, with all his valuable qualifications, he somewhat fails as an editor of Milton is as a "classical scholar." It is not too much to say that a complete editor of Milton's works, both verse and prose, must be a thorough Latin, and, still more, a thorough Greek scholar. For instance, an intimate familiarity with the Greek drama is absolutely essential to an appreciation of the 'Samson Agonistes.' Now, we seem again and again to feel the want of this knowledge in Prof. Masson's work. He has used well and with judgment the labours in this line of his predecessors; but perpetually we are conscious of the want of a certain classical sense and sympathy, if we may so speak. In one or two cases there are blunders that fill one with queer suspicions. For instance, Prof. Masson is wishing to illustrate the antecedent-containing possessive ("His high will whom we resist," &c.), and he says, Milton "would think of such Latin phrases as *mei qui, mei cujus, ejus qui, ejus quem, eorum qui, eorum quos*." Now, Milton would scarcely confound *is* and *suus*, as his editor does! Some blunders are pardonable enough, but this is of the kind that excites grave doubts as to the author's Latin scholarship. In the same page we are told, *à propos* of such constructions as—

Our liberty confined  
Within hell gates till now,

that "in Latin these would be quite normal: *vestrū admonitōrum, nostrū inclusōrum, eorum deformantū*!" In what Latin? What would Milton have said to such Latinity? We think the "ferular" would have been called into requisition.

We will conclude by noting a few particulars in which we differ from Prof. Masson, though as to some of them we allow that there are two sides.

In the lines 'Ad Salsillum,' should not line 22 run thus?—

Tam cultus ore Lesbium melos cordis,

and not as Prof. Masson prints it, and as it is usually printed:—

Tam cultus ore Lesbium cordis melos.

The metre is scazontic, if we may use such a word, not iambic.

'Par. Lost,' i. 32. "For one restraint lords of the world besides." Prof. Masson, following the original pointing, puts a comma after *restraint*, and connects *for one restraint* with the preceding line. But is not Keightley right, who takes the line to mean "Lords of the world but for one restraint"? We believe that this interpretation is more obedient to the idiom of Elizabethan English.

Il. 202. "Created hugest that swim the Ocean stream." "A line," runs the note, "pur-



posely of difficult sound. Either the third foot must be read as an anapaest, or the word *hugest* must be pronounced as one syllable, *hug'st*. As in the original text, this word is spelt fully, and not with the apostrophe, the first is probably the right way of reading." So we are to read it "created *hugest*!" We can only say that *we firmly decline to do so*. We submit that there is a third method not pointed out by Prof. Masson, and which is strictly according to Elizabethan, or Shakspearean, usage.

On *us dispossessed*—'Par. Lost,' vii. 142—we are told that the sound has led Milton to prefer this to the more usual construction, "we dispossessed." He imports "the Latin absolute." Was the English absolute case altogether extinct in Elizabethan English? Was it merely Latin usage that influenced Milton in this and one or two other instances? We speak only suggestively, by no means dogmatically.

*Ib.* vii. 402. "School" is, perhaps, also the same word "with *scull* and *shoal*." What "school" is this? There is a provincial, a Lincolnshire variant of *shoal* of this form; but Prof. Masson cannot mean this, or he would say so. Yet surely, on the other hand, he cannot intend to suggest that the common word *school*, "a place of instruction," is cognate with *shoal*? It would be an insult to the Professor to suppose that the note seems unintelligible.

'L'Allegro,' 45-48. Prof. Masson holds that it is the poet who gives the salutation—that having gone out a-walking early in the morning, he returns home, and says "Good morrow!" at his own window. He calls the common interpretation—that it is the lark that gives the greeting—"nonsense" and "an absurdity." He says the syntax will not allow it, and perhaps there is a slight irregularity. But all the same, after carefully perusing the note (that irregularity is, we believe, quite Miltonic), we are more than ever convinced that it is the lark—that lines 40-8 describe the lark, as 49-52 the cock. But we cannot here discuss the question. We will only add that Prof. Masson's suggestion strikes us as rather amusing, and therefore we are quite certain he did not mean it for a joke.

'L'Allegro,' 67. Prof. Masson correctly explains, "tells his tale"; but he concludes by saying "still the other, and more popular and pleasing interpretation may be defended." Is not this carrying tolerance too far? Well, of course, there are two sides to *everything*. "There's allays two 'pinions," as Mr. Macey observes.

We might multiply such comments on this new commentary, and in no carping spirit. But when all is said, we return to the judgment already pronounced, and thank Prof. Masson for a most valuable work.

The "Golden Treasury" edition is worthy of the series to which it is added, and this is no mean praise. It does not contain the essay on Milton's English which appears in the Library Edition, but it opens with a Memoir of Milton, which is, we need scarcely say, simply replete with information. The notes of the larger volumes are here abridged.

*Joseph Mazzini: a Memoir.* By E. A. V. With Two Essays by Mazzini, 'Thoughts on Democracy,' and 'The Duties of Man.' (H. S. King & Co.)

No sketch of Mazzini's life, provided it is prompted by an honest desire to do justice to the subject, can fail to be interesting. Prejudice against him, or conscientious disapproval of what was supposed to be his character as well as of what was known to be his policy, were strong during his life-time; but, though he has not yet been dead three years, and though they who disapproved both of his principles and of his enforcement of them, may see no reason to change their judgment, the prejudice has nearly died out, and the worst that opponents care generally to say of him is, that he was a misguided enthusiast, a patriot whose emotional nature was not held in check by common-sense, a religionist who fashioned a religion for himself and preached it with the eloquence of an inspired prophet, and, therefore, a man who was hardly responsible for the harm that he did, if he really did any harm, or to be praised for the good that he did, if he really did any good. The time has not yet come for a final judgment to be passed on the work achieved by him, or for that work to be impartially measured and its value assessed; but already his character can be gauged with some fairness, and it is honoured by nearly all classes of political thinkers—out of Italy, at any rate. It is impossible for any one who knows anything at all of Mazzini's life to think of it without some feeling of reverence; not necessarily such reverence as that which caused some of his admirers to kiss his hand whenever they met him and filled others' eyes with tears whenever they looked into his careworn face or listened to his tremulous voice; but such manly respect as is always due to an utterly unselfish nature—a life inflexibly devoted to one all-absorbing idea of duty.

Those were Mazzini's characteristics, whether the idea in furtherance of which he spent his life was a right or a wrong one. As a child he was so weakly that he could hardly walk till he was six years old; but before that time, whenever a beggar came to the door, though "he had never *seen* misery," says the authoress of the book before us, he insisted on his being relieved, "nor would he ever be quieted until his mother had yielded to his entreaties, and sent out either money or bread and wine, when he would kiss her hands or her gown, and laugh with delight, while the tears were still running down his pale cheeks."

"The first occasion upon which his mother ventured to allow him to accompany her some distance was rendered memorable to her by an incident which she always related with much pleasure. They had gone but a short distance, when the child suddenly stood still, gazing intently upon an old beggar seated upon the steps of a church. So transfixed stood the boy, that his mother, fearing he was frightened at the venerable white beard and picturesque rags and staff of the old man, stooped down to carry the child away; but he broke from her, and, running impetuously forward, threw his arms round the poor man's neck, kissing him again and again, and crying out to her, 'Give him something, mother; give him something.' The old man was affected even to tears; he tenderly returned the child's caress, and, addressing Signora Mazzini in pure Roman accents, said, 'Love him well, lady; he is one who will love the people.'"

When he went, at the age of thirteen, to school, or rather the University of Genoa, he surprised every one, not only by his great facility both in learning and in understanding what he learnt, but also by the extreme generosity that led him to give away his school-books, his pocket-money, and even his clothes to his fellow-students. One of those fellow-students reports that "he could never be made to observe the foolish forms and ceremonies prescribed to the students in those days, from an instinctive abhorrence of all merely arbitrary rule; neither threats nor the various modes of persecution adopted towards him by the professors could induce him to comply with these childish observances, and, finally, the professors themselves had to give way, and, respecting his moral character and his great talents, feign to be unconscious of his deficiencies in these respects." Even at that early age he began his life-long habit of wearing nothing but black—"fancying myself in mourning for my country," as he said himself. Leaving the University in 1823, when he was eighteen, his father wanted him to be an advocate, and he practised for two years with more popularity than profit, as he always worked hardest for the poorest clients. His own inclinations were to literature, but he was drawn, readily enough, into politics. He became a Carbonaro, and continued one till he formed a better organization of his own, that of Young Italy. As a Carbonaro he was betrayed soon after the French Revolution of 1830, and he was imprisoned for six months at Savona. After that he was banished, or, as he said, consigned to "the hell of exile—that lingering, bitter, agonizing death, which none can know but the exile himself, that consumption of the soul which has but one hope to console it." That hope he nourished during six years by forming and gaining converts to the Association of Young Italy, whose members swore, "in the name of God and of Italy,"—and, among other things, "by the love, innate in all men, they bore to the country that gave their mothers birth, and would be the home of their children; by the hatred, innate in all men, they bore to evil, injustice, usurpation, and arbitrary rule; by the blush that rose to their brows when they stood before citizens of other lands, to know that they had no rights of citizenship, no country, and no national flag,"—"to devote themselves wholly, and for ever, to the endeavour to constitute Italy one free, independent, republican nation." Many members joined the Association, and most of them soon afterwards, heedless of "the wrath of God, the abhorrence of men, and the infamy of the perjurer," that they had invoked on themselves in the event of secession, seceded at the bidding of King Charles Albert. Thereby Mazzini thought that his heart was broken. He wrote afterwards concerning the crash of 1836:—

"During those fatal months there darkened around me such a hurricane of sorrow, disillusion and deception, as to bring before my eyes, in all its ghastly nakedness, a foreshadowing of the old age of my soul, solitary, in a desert world, wherein no comfort in the struggle was vouchsafed to me. It was not only the overthrow, for an indefinite period, of every Italian hope, it was the falling to pieces of that moral edifice of faith and love, from which alone I had derived strength for the combat; the scepticism I saw rising around me on every side, the failure of faith in those who had solemnly

bound themselves with me to pursue unshaken the path we had known from the outset to be choked with sorrows; the distrust I detected in those most dear to me as to the motives and intentions which sustained and urged me onward in the evidently unequal struggle. . . . To see myself suspected of ambition, or any other than noble motives, by the one or two beings upon whom I had concentrated my whole power of attachment, prostrated my spirit in deep despair. . . . In that moral desert doubt came upon me. Perhaps I was wrong, and the world right? Perhaps I had been led, not by an idea, but by my idea? . . . The day on which my soul was furrowed by these doubts I felt myself not only unutterably and supremely wretched, I felt myself a criminal, conscious of guilt, yet incapable of expiation. How many mothers had I caused to weep! How many more must learn to weep should I persist in the attempt to rouse the youth of Italy to noble action, to awaken in them the yearning for a common country! And if that country were indeed an illusion—if Italy, exhausted by two epochs of civilization, were condemned by Providence henceforth to remain subject to younger and more vigorous nations, without a name or a mission of their own—whence had I derived the right of judging the future, and urging hundreds, thousands of men to the sacrifice of themselves, and of all that they held most dear? . . . Whilst I was struggling and sinking beneath my cross, I heard a friend, whose room was a few doors distant from mine, answer a young girl who, having some suspicion of my unhappy condition, was urging him to break in upon my solitude, by saying: 'Leave him alone; he is in his element—conspiring, and happy.'

We have here only picked out a few sentences from Mazzini's long and very pathetic account of his mental state in and about the year 1836. In the sequel he tells how he passed out of the crisis:—

"From the idea of God, I descended to the true conception of progress; from the conception of progress to a true conception of life, to faith in a mission and its logical consequence—duty, the supreme rule of life; and having reached that faith, I swore to myself that nothing in this world should again make me doubt or forsake it. It was, as Dante says, passing through martyrdom to peace, 'a forced and desperate peace.' . . . I bade a long, sad farewell to all individual hopes for me on earth. I dug, with my own hands, the grave, not of my affections—God is my witness that now, grey-headed, I feel them yet as in the days of my earliest youth, but of all the desires, exigencies, and ineffable comforts of affection; and I covered the earth over that grave, so that none might ever know the ego buried beneath."

But Mazzini does not seem, after this crisis, to have been very different from what he was before it. Coming to England in 1837, he worked on ostensibly with the same heart, and certainly in the same way, as of old. He planned his Association of Young Europe, but worked on, with only increased zeal, for Young Italy. His mother, making his clothes, found it necessary to spend the cost of one good suit in making four of the coarsest materials, knowing that if she sent only one, he would part with it, whereas if she sent him three to give away, he might consent to wear one himself. As it was, he often took everything but the bare clothes on his back to the pawn-brokers', to find means of helping his friends, or to replace the previous charities that had absorbed the money required for buying his own food. Even when by his literary work he increased his income, he spent upon himself no more than he could possibly help. Whatever his faults and blunders, he nobly strove to live up to his own ideal. In his long exile and occasional

imprisonment, as well as in the short time of his partial—as he thought, very partial—triumph, he sacrificed everything to his scheme of making Italy a free and united nation, and in the slow passage towards that goal, of befriending all who journeyed with him, and even many of those who crossed his path, if it was possible for him to help them.

We do not here say anything about Mazzini's politics. Of course, they who regarded him as an absolutely safe teacher and a perfectly wise leader of the people, both in thought and in action, must esteem him more highly than they who dissented from his political theories, and disapproved of his revolutionary movements can do; but it is possible to admire and even reverence his temperament and character and yet to believe that many of the views to the promulgation of which he devoted himself so loyally were erroneous. Both outside admirers and disciples, however, have a right to complain if his character is ill-portrayed, and if the story of his life is ill-told, and this is the case with the portion of the volume before us which purports to give "a memoir" of the Italian patriot. Mrs. Venturi, its authoress, appears to have had exceptional qualifications for the work she undertook. She was one of Mazzini's most intimate friends, and a friend of his mother, and other kinsfolk. It seems as if it would have been easy for her to draw a pathetic picture of her hero's life, enriched by personal reminiscences that would have done much to make those who never saw him when he was alive intimately acquainted with him now that he is dead. It was, of course, impossible for her to squeeze into her narrow limits any adequate sketch of recent Italian and European history, so as to show what part he took in the political movements of his time; but enough might have been said in a few paragraphs here and there to make his personal career intelligible, and that is all that was needed for such a publication as this. Mrs. Venturi has not done this, however. Into her 167 pages she has crowded a great deal of badly-shaped and highly-coloured historical statement, and for a "memoir" of the man himself she has given us certainly many facts that, however clumsily related, cannot fail to be pathetic, but only a jagged and incomplete narrative. We do not blame her for worshipping Mazzini; but she should see that she does not encourage others to worship him by recounting impossible incidents and hiding him in a fog of sentimental panegyric. "His father," she tells us, for instance, "observing the unusual development of his intellect, and the apparent fragility of his constitution, would not allow him to be taught to read; yet, before he was four years old, his mother discovered that he could already read fluently, having profited unobserved by what he overheard of the lessons given to his sisters in an adjoining room." But apocryphal anecdotes are more excusable than sickly praise. Mrs. Venturi speaks of Mazzini as a school-girl might be expected to speak of her favourite clergyman, and that in a volume pompously "dedicated to the working classes of this country." Working men are not likely, we should think, to be coaxed into admiring Mazzini, and adopting his political opinions by being told that, in his death, he was like Delaroche's Christian martyr: "The impotent cords of ignorance

and tyranny still bind the tired limbs, but the face bears the impress of ineffable serenity left by the released spirit. The halo of golden light with which the beautiful superstition of the early Christian church surrounds the heads of its saints floats over the unconscious clay." A memoir of Mazzini should teach them to discard "beautiful superstitions," and to believe, as he did, that "the cords of ignorance and tyranny" are anything but impotent.

More than half of this volume is occupied with re-issues of two of Mazzini's essays, one political and one social; but these do not here need comment.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Govinda Sāmanta; or, the History of a Bengal Rāiyat.* By the Rev. Lāl Behāri Day, of Chinsurah, Bengal. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Out of the World.* By Mary Healy. 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*'Twist Wife and Fatherland.* 2 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)

*The Golden Shaft.* By G. Christopher Davies. 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*L'Héritage d'Arthur.* Par Hector Malot. (Paris, Michel Lévy.)

In one respect 'Govinda Sāmanta' is a striking and valuable work. It presents the best and truest picture we possess of the life of the poor agricultural labourer of Bengal. The only other books which have treated, with any marked success, of the same subject are Dr. Hunter's 'Rural Bengal' and 'Nil Darpan'; but in 'Govinda Sāmanta' we have a tale which, if it does not appeal to the intellect, as Dr. Hunter does with his picturesque diction and philosophic disquisitions, or to the passions, like the vivid scenes in the indigo-lands in 'Nil Darpan,' yet is unique in its way, a simple narrative, wonderfully complete, and intensely realistic. If 'Nil Darpan' were likened to a severe sculpture, and Dr. Hunter's work to a florid painting, 'Govinda Sāmanta' would fitly be compared to a photograph, clear and distinct in every part, the shadows and spots on which are but the results of a minute reproduction of nature. Considered as a novel, as we understand that term, 'Govinda Sāmanta' is insignificant; as an accurate copy of a humble phase of human life, it deserves great praise. There is a hero, and there is a heroine. The former is born in a hut, lives a hand-to-mouth life all his days, and dies as a coolie, engaged in one of the recent famine-relief works in Burdwan:—

Work without hope,—there was no life in it.

The heroine marries her husband before he has courted her, and after the marriage we hardly read a line further about her, except that she duly bears children. The chief characters in the book die off, like dogs, by snake-bite, or by fever, or are murdered in village brawls. Of plot there is hardly a vestige. There are no startling events to diversify a poor Hindu agricultural labourer's life. The sombre sadness of it, only lit up by gleams of domestic joy; its comparative uneventfulness; its patient, subjective character, all are reproduced with fidelity in 'Govinda Sāmanta.' For the sake of this the reader will forgive the many faults with which the book abounds. Mr. Lāl Behāri Day writes English passably



well for a foreigner, but by no means perfectly; and it would have been an easy matter for us to pick his style to pieces, page by page. As it is, we cannot stomach "nectar-mouthed mother-in-laws." We actually prefer the *seva noverca* of our school-boy days! The title of the book is unfortunate, as the work is intended for English readers; and perhaps hardly six persons in all London know that "Sāmanta" (also Sāvanta) is the Hindi for "Valiant." We may say in conclusion: let those who wish to read something utterly new—a tale utterly unlike any of the season's novels—a book full of glaring faults, yet remarkable for one great excellence,—a faithful description of the innermost life of poor Hindus by a cultured Hindu—a work which will teach them more of the peculiar conditions under which the social life of the Indian peasantry exists than ever they knew before, let them glance at the Rev. Lāl Behāri Day's 'Govinda Sāmanta.' It must be remembered that there are many millions of Bengal ryots, and that they are our subjects, and, as such, have an especial claim upon our consideration. Mr. Lāl Behāri Day's work shows three things clearly—the present sad condition of a number of these ryots, the wisdom of several enactments which have hitherto, from time to time, issued from the British Government in India with the object of improving that condition, and the mode by which that endeavour may be still further and more intelligently pursued in the future. The title-page of 'Govinda Sāmanta' may well bear the lines—

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,  
Their homely joys and destiny obscure;  
Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,  
The short and simple annals of the poor.

Very much "out of the world" is the scene of Miss Healy's story laid, even in a solitary little Pyrenean village, the old château of which, known as Les Tourelles, and tenanted by the Marquis de Varenne, a Legitimist nobleman, poor, but of ancient family, is one of the kind with which we have long been familiar, both in fact and fiction. The "long, rather narrow, plain, greyish building, standing on a slight elevation," with a "round tower rising above the roof, and terminating in a point," with its "long avenue of splendid horse-chestnuts," and "wide open space, overrun by rank grass and weeds," calls up many associations, and sets us wondering how Miss Healy is going to acquit herself as a new member of that small band of lady novelists who have set up against the school of sensation the standard of quiet realism, and seek to prove that as much interest may be found in the ordinary hopes and fears, loves and jealousies of a simple country family, as in all the works of the flesh and the seven deadly sins exemplified in one and the same story. For some reason, which, however, we have hardly space to discuss here, the scene of these tales of domestic life is nearly always laid in France, possibly because the picturesque has not yet wholly vanished out of French life; possibly, too, because French customs, with regard to marriage, offer an opportunity for motives and emotions which can hardly enter into the life of the ordinary English girl, who is not so likely to find herself in a situation where love draws one way and filial duty another. Miss Healy has

managed, not unskilfully, to complicate this element in her story by making her heroine, Aimée de Marsac, though French by birth, American by education; and, consequently, when she arrives at the Château of the Varenne family, and finds out that a plot is formed to marry her, whether she will or not, to the "Comte Paul," eldest son of the old Marquis, it is not so much a sense of the injustice which a *mariage de convenance* may do to a possible lover "waiting in the vale of years" as a spirit of republican independence, which makes her resolve to hate the proposed suitor. It should be added that her discovery of the plot is brought about by the accidental reading of a letter from Paul, in which he expresses in no very complimentary terms his views of American girls in general, and of Aimée in particular. These views being formed on quite *à priori* grounds, we are not surprised to find that, when he did arrive, "it was no little surprise to him to find in his adversary a perfectly lady-like, quiet young person, who seemed to trouble herself very little about him"; nor that this annoyed him; nor that he took to observing her character, and "discovered that psychological studies were even more absorbing than he had thought." Little more is wanted, of course, to bring about the foreseen result. Paul and Aimée, "Dido dux et Trojanus" (*minus* the scandal), get weather-bound in a cave during an afternoon ramble, and talk over his prospects in that sensible, matter-of-fact way which between two persons of opposite sexes always means a good deal; and not long after they discover, what the sagacious reader has known all along, that it is a mistake generally for "two human beings to sacrifice their life's happiness to their pride," and that it is not desirable that they should "be made miserable to prove their independence,"—in short, that they are quite in love with each other, and mean to marry in spite of its being socially the right thing to do. So far, Miss Healy has told her story pleasantly enough: the characters are natural, the incidents probable, and both act and re-act in a consistent manner upon each other. But, in an unlucky moment, she seems to have thought that no Eden was complete without a serpent. Accordingly, certain small incidents lead Aimée to suspect that Paul has been making love to a girl of the village, the real culprit being his brother, and the principal evidence against him being the possession by this girl of a seal of which the brothers have duplicates. Even though she discovers this fact immediately afterwards, she does not ask her lover the question, which any reasonable woman would have asked in real life, until she has been saved by him from being killed by a runaway horse. Of course, when the question does come, his answer satisfies her at once; but the introduction of a violent incident of this kind, more especially as it is accompanied by even more melo-dramatic scenes, is so distinctly out of keeping with the general tone of the story, that we feel bound to regard the third volume as a falling-off from the merit of the first two. Miss Healy's power lies in the quiet delineation of common things, and she would do well to avoid those deeper passions and more violent emotions which can only be touched with safety by stronger hands.

We think we may safely predicate three

things about 'Twixt Wife and Fatherland': first, that it is by a lady; secondly, that it is her first novel; thirdly, that she has studied the works of the Baroness Tautpheus. For the first two statements we have but the evidence of a kind of instinct, which the reading of many novels gives, but which is incapable of accurate definition; but as our ground for the third, we can only allege the impossibility, as it seems to us, that any one else should fortuitously adopt the style, or rather, no style, of the charming authoress and most unpolished writer whom we have named. The book is not by herself, that is clear; for one thing, she would never have made the mistake of stating that the "Rothbart" of the famous Year Nine was Andreas Hofer. But it is by some one who has caught her gift of telling a charming story in the boldest manner, and of forcing us to take an interest in her characters which writers, far better from a literary point of view, can never approach. And the remarkable thing is that we hardly know why we feel an interest in the chief characters. For example, the heroine, Camilla Fordyce, is like plenty of other English girls, as far as anything goes which we hear about her: she is well educated, impulsive, given to keeping a diary, and acting before she thinks; and yet the authoress has managed to give her an undefinable attraction which we are persuaded that no reader will resist. We cannot quite parallel her with that most charming of all the heroines of fiction, Hildegard in the 'Initials'; but she might almost be twin-sister to another favourite of ours, Nora (is she not called?) in 'Quits,' and her mother will pair off very well with Mr. Nixon in the same story. The scene lies chiefly in South Tyrol, first at Cortina (called in the story Zuel, but otherwise not disguised in the least) and afterwards at Meran; and the chief characters, after Camilla herself, are Austrians and Tyrolese. One of these last, Giulio De (*qu. Di*) Zanna, son of the landlord at Zuel (is not this rather hard on the worthy family of Ghedina?), Camilla marries shortly before the events of 1866, in which Giulio, being a malcontent "Wälsch-Tiroler," takes part against Austria. The title of the book, by the way, is rather a misnomer, for Giulio, to whom we suppose it applies, showed no particular leaning to either Wife or Fatherland, seeing that he as good as deserted the one, and joined the enemies of the other. How he fared, and what befell his wife, we are not going to tell. Our readers may go to the book itself, which numbers among its merits that of consisting of two volumes only. Those acquainted with the Italian Tyrol will enjoy the descriptions of well-known places; though we are rather sorry to see a country which is still not quite vulgarized made the scene of a novel. We suppose, however, that mountains, even of dolomite, have their fate no less than books; and, at all events, if they are to serve as the background to fictitious characters and incidents, it is well that these should be as unobjectionable as those which go to make up the story of 'Twixt Wife and Fatherland.'

'The Golden Shaft' is not without that sort of merit which shows some literary taste on the part of the author; but a merely bookish taste is no substitute for humour and observation. The story is mainly one of inci-

dent, and is principally concerned with one Harold Featherstonhaugh, whose character sadly belies his ancient name. Harold is generically a "snob," specifically a gent, and, as a specimen of an articulated clerk and country solicitor, reflects no particular honour on his profession. In spite of his vulgarity, he has a certain amount of physical manliness, and has considerable success with the country ladies. Towards the elderly and plain, we learn from a characteristic passage in the first volume, that he does not trouble himself to exhibit his veneering of civility; but he manages to commend himself to the young and pretty by a devotion which makes up for the pertness of his manners. He wins the affections of a respectable girl whom he supposes to be of lower rank than his own, and, finding that marriage with her will be a drawback to his advancement in life, proposes to her a dishonourable alternative. The insult eventually breaks her heart, but Mr. Harold not only obtains her forgiveness, but a sufficient endowment under her will to enable him to contract a marriage on equal terms with a lady of good position. The plot, which, it will be seen, is neither ingenious nor edifying, is to a certain extent relieved by yachting notes, which display some knowledge of the subject.

We reviewed last week 'La Fille de la Comédienne,' which forms the first volume of M. Malot's new book. We have now the second before us, an early copy having come into our possession by a chance, and proved that which we before suspected, namely, that this book was ready as a whole last week, and has only been issued under two titles in order to force the sale. We consider this practice most reprehensible. The book itself continues at its already high level, and will, on the whole, increase its author's reputation.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

*Kensington Series.—Primer, in Two Parts.* (Simpkin & Co.)

*The Kensington Series of Lesson Books.* Books I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. (Same publishers.)

WE are at a loss to discover what advantage can result to any one from the publication of these little books, which are far inferior in every respect to many of the same class already in use.

*A First Latin Reader.* By Rev. T. J. Nunns. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

*An Elementary Latin Grammar.* By J. B. Allen. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. NUNNS'S little book appears to us deserving of all commendation. He begins at once with the logical construction of sentences, showing, for example, the need of the verb, *i.e.*, of the Predicate, in order to complete the sentence, and pointing out clearly which words in a complicated sentence are to be regarded as adjuncts to the essential parts. He also gives incidentally useful little facts on such points as the employment of *ne... quidem*, the preference of the Perfect to the Present Conjective in *forbidding*, and such like; and is very clear, as it seems to us, in his remarks on the Finite and Infinite Verb, including under the latter the supines, gerunds, &c. The exercises are well-chosen, and there is a copious and useful vocabulary. Grammars are more difficult to write, and we always have doubts as to the use of teaching grammar, except so far as concerns the mere inflexions, on *à priori* principles. Syntax can be much better learnt from practice, accompanied by proper explanations, than from a number of rules to be got by heart and afterwards applied. Consequently, we can only

say of Mr. Allen's Grammar that it is as likely to be useful as any other. We doubt whether in his Paradigms there is anything gained by repeating the perfect as a "simple-past" tense, thus: *rectus sum*, "I have been ruled"; *rectus sum*, "I was ruled"; but it may serve to fix the meaning of the Greek aorist in the pupil's mind when he comes to it. We would remark that *amatum iri* is not really the least like the English "he is gone a-begging," the resemblance only being accidental, and owing to the habit which modern languages have of using the verb "to be" instead of "to have" in forming the perfect of certain verbs. Surely there is nothing passive in *Ich bin gewesen* or *Io sono stato* any more than in "I have been" or "He is." We doubt, too, how far a masculine accusative of *quisquis* can be established. If it does exist, it cannot be *quemquam*. A better explanation might have been given of the so-called Genitive and Ablative of Place.

*A Technological Dictionary in the English, German, and French Languages.* By Alexander Tolhausen. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THIS will, doubtless, be a useful book to those who are engaged in arts and sciences, and who wish to know how to express themselves in French and German. The principle on which it is compiled may be seen from an example:—

"COMPENSATOR: pendulum (watchm.); *der Ausgleichungsspendel*; Pendule-compensateur, m.

"TILT: hammer, till-hammer, tail-hammer; *der Schwanz-, Rech-, Stab-, Gerbe-, Platten-hammer*; Marteau à queue, à bascule, martinet, maca, macas, maka, m."

One word we have accidentally noticed which offers an interesting suggestion. Under "Kemps," we find "graues Haar in der Wolle; poils gris dans la laine." We do not know if it has been observed before, but may not this explain the curious word "kempe," which occurs in l. 1,276 of the 'Knight's Tale.' We commend the inquiry to Chaucerian scholars, as Mr. Morris (in the Clarendon Press edition) does not notice it.

*Landmarks of General History in the Christian Era.* By C. S. Dawe. (Collins, Sons & Co.)

*A History of Greece for Junior Classes.* By L. Schmitz, LL.D. (Same publishers.)

TO give even an outline of the history of Europe during nineteen centuries in 263 pages is impossible, and Mr. Dawe has done a foolish thing in attempting it. The book cannot be of any use. Dr. Schmitz's work is of a much higher class, and being the production of a ripe scholar, it is, in spite of its excessive brevity, complete so far as it goes. We hope to see a chronological table added in the next edition.

*Atlas of Physical Maps in Fac-simile Relievo.*

By J. S. Laurie. Executed in three Colours by Crayon-Lithography. (Marshall & Co.)

AN excellent little series of physical maps, calculated to impress upon the mind of the young student a general idea of the mountain ranges of the world and to impress it well on his memory; the elevations are well represented for so small a scale, the low lands are distinct, and the rivers can be traced to their sources. The maps are not overcrowded with names, a decided advantage, but we cannot understand why some of the lakes are coloured in dark blue and others not, as in the map of North America. It would improve the maps to colour all. Not the least excellent point about the book is the lowness of its price, which brings a really good work within the reach of the humblest.

*Selected Atlas of Political and Physical Geography.*—*Collins's Series of Atlases.* (Collins & Co.)

TWELVE neatly executed maps, but not giving any great amount of physical information. They are limited to the delineation of high and low lands, while, although the currents of the ocean are depicted by arrows and figures, no one could draw any general inference from them, for the currents are made subservient to the maps, instead of the maps being made subservient to the currents. The

mode of defining the currents by continuous lines is far more clear than by arrows. A tolerably good, but brief, physical description of the world precedes and explains the maps.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Gath to the Cedars* is an unpretending book of travels in the Holy Land and Palmyra, written by a lady. The subject is one about which professional explorers find it difficult to say much that is new, and a lady tourist cannot be expected to do more than go over the old beaten track. The authoress has, however, produced a very pleasant and readable book, for her impressions of the country were fresh and cheerful, and her manner of relating them is simple and unaffected; and if the volume does not contain much original information it, at least, gives a pleasant and graphic description of Palestine and Syria. The illustrations, especially the photograph of Palmyra which forms the frontispiece, are truthful and artistic. The description of the old Druze princess and various incidental sketches of Harim life will also be found well worthy of perusal. Messrs. Warne & Co. are the publishers.

THE plan of Mr. Thom's book, *The Upper Ten Thousand*, is a good one, but would be the better of great extension. At present the volume contains something over 9,000 names, and people need double the number. Messrs. Routledge are the publishers.

*Herbert's Metropolitan Hand-Book* is a useful enough work of reference; but Mr. Herbert should not have inserted a map of the Underground Railway which ignores the new line to Hammersmith, and contains a glaring advertisement of the "District Hammersmith Railway," which is, in fact, the old route.

WE have on our table *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, by Chancellor Sir J. Fortescue, with Translation by F. Gregor (Lockwood);—*Scandinavian History*, by E. C. Otté (Macmillan);—*Christianity in the Nineteenth Century*, by E. Chastel, translated by J. R. Beard, D.D. (Williams & Norgate);—*Contributions to the Mechanism of Natural and Morbid Parturition*, by J. M. Duncan (Black);—*Wilhelm Tell*, by F. von Schiller (Longmans);—*Hermann und Dorothea*, by W. von Goethe (Longmans);—*Short Exercises in Latin Prose Composition*, by the Rev. H. Belcher, M.A. (Macmillan);—*Class-Book Manual of Spelling*, by T. A. Bullock, LL.D. (Simpkin);—*Lord Macaulay's Essay on Moore's Life of Lord Byron*, edited by F. Storr, B.A. (Rivington);—*Religio Medici*, by Sir T. Browne, edited by W. P. Smith, M.A. (Rivington);—*Cook's Tourist's Handbook for Northern Italy* (Cook);—*West Riding Sketches*, by J. Burnley (Hodder & Stoughton);—*Fragments of Thought*, by T. B. Green (King);—*Men and Manner in Parliament*, by the Member for the Chiltern Hundreds (Tinsley);—*Three Months after Date*, and other Tales, by M. L. Meason (Ward & Lock);—*Poems*, by E. S. H. (Sotheran);—*Cowper*, edited by H. T. Griffith, B.A. (Macmillan);—*Nathan the Wise*, by E. Lessing, translated by E. S. H. (Sotheran);—*A Letter to the Duke of Norfolk on Mr. Gladstone's Recent Expatriation*, by J. H. Newman, D.D. (Pickering);—*The King's Highway*, by the Rev. A. F. Hewitt (Burns & Oates);—*The Comic Gospel*, by R. P. Wadsworth (Printed for the Author);—*Studien über die Frauen*, by E. Reich (Williams & Norgate);—*Das Verbrechen des Mordes und die Todesstrafe*, by F. von Holtzendorff (Williams & Norgate);—and *De la Démocratie en Europe*, by H. C. Mailfer (Paris, Guillaumin). Among New Editions we have *Laocoon*, translated from the Text of Lessing by the Right Hon. Sir R. Phillimore, D.C.L. (Macmillan);—*Shakespeare Commentaries*, by Dr. G. G. Gervinus, translated by F. E. Bunnell (Smith & Elder);—*Nouveaux Dialogues Français-Anglais*, by Richard and Quélin, edited by Rev. P. H. E. Brette and G. Masson (Hachette);—*Children's Own French Book*, edited by the Rev. P. H. E. Brette,



B.D., and G. Masson, B.A. (Hachette).—*The Book of Scottish Ballads*, edited by A. Whitelaw (Blackie).—*The Book of Scottish Song*, edited by A. Whitelaw (Blackie).—*Bell's Standard Elocutionist*, by D. C. Bell and A. M. Bell (Belfast, Mullin).—and *Les Écoles du Doute et l'École de la Foi*, by Le Comte A. de Gasparin (Paris, Levy). Also the following Pamphlets: *The Orkney Almanac* (Kirkwall, Spence).—*A Looking-Glass for Landlords*, by R. E. Egerton-Warburton (Pickering).—*Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation Unravell'd*, by Bishop Ullathorne (Burns & Oates).—*Church and State, or Christian Liberty*, by A. W. Pagin (Longmans).—and *Modern Jerusalem*, by the late C. F. T. Drake, F.R.G.S. (Stanford).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## Theology.

Black's (Rev. J.) *Christian Life*, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Burns's (J.) *Retrospect of Forty-Five Years' Christian Ministry*, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.  
Christian Pioneer, Vol. 1874, 12mo. 1/ cl.  
Lacordaire's *Jesus Christ*, new edit. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.; God, new edit. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
O'Keefe's *Ultramontaniam versus Civil and Religious Liberty*, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Robert's (Rev. W.) *Divine Culture of a Human Life*, 2/6 cl.  
Spence's (J.) *Sunday Mornings with My Flock*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

## Law.

Cabinet Lawyer, 24th edit. 12mo. 9/ cl.  
Charge of the Lord Chief Justice of England in the Case of the Queen against Thomas Castro, &c., 2 vols. roy. 8vo. 68/  
Gache's (L.) *Town Councillors and Burgesses' Manual*, 7/ cl.  
Glen's *Law Relating to Registration of Births, &c.*, 2nd ed. 5/6

## Archæology and Fine Art.

Billing's (A.) *Science of Gems*, new edit. 8vo. 21/ cl.  
Wightwick's *Hints to Young Architects*, new edit. 12mo. 4/ cl.  
(Weale's Series, 12mo. 3/6 cl. swd.)

## Poetry and the Drama.

Colman's (J. F.) *The Knightly Heart, and other Poems*, 6/ cl.  
Meredith's (Owen) *Clytemnestra*, new edit. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Shakespeare, by Dyce, Vol. 3, 3rd edit. 8vo. 8/ cl.

## History.

Greville Memoirs, 4th edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 38/ cl.  
Kingslake's (A. W.) *Invasion of the Crimea*, Vol. 5, 8vo. 17/ cl.; Vols. 1 and 2, new edit. 32/; Vols. 3 and 4, new edit. 34/  
Weitbrecht's (Rev. J. J.) *Memoir*, new edit. 12mo. 3/6 cl.

## Geography.

Hamilton's (C.) *Oriental Zigzag*, cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.

## Philology.

Hosfeld's (C.) *New English-German Dictionary and German-English Dictionary*, 2 vols. 18mo. 1/ each.  
Piron's *La Métromanie*, with Notes, &c. by F. Tarver, 1/ swd.  
Raganot's (L. C.) *Symbolic French and English Vocabulary*, 10th edit. 4to. 5/ cl.

## Science.

Atchley's *Civil Engineers, &c. Estimate and Price Book*, 1875, 6/  
Carroll's (Dr. M. C.) *Outline of the Evolution-Philosophy*, 3/6  
Naval Science, Vol. 3, roy. 8vo. 12/6 cl.  
Proctor's *The Orbs Around Us*, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Weinhold's (A. F.) *Introduction to Experimental Physics*, 31/6  
Williamson's (B.) *Integral Calculus*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

## General Literature.

Beard's (J. R.) *Self-Culture*, 3rd edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Debrett's *Peerage*, 1875, cr. 8vo. 10/; *Baronetage with Knightage*, 1875, cr. 8vo. 10/; 1 vol. 19/ cl.  
Dickens's *David Copperfield*, Vol. 1, Illustrated Library Edition, 8vo. 10/ cl.  
Eassie's (W.) *Cremation of the Dead*, 8vo. 8/6 cl.  
Garcon's (B. De) *Kishogee Papers*, 12mo. 5/ cl.  
Gascyne's (A. M.) *Sunbeams from a Western Hemisphere*, 3/6  
Girdlestone's (C.) *Number*, cr. 8vo. 1/6 cl. 1p.  
Hutton's (J.) *Central Asia*, 8vo. 14/ cl.  
Kettle's *Smugglers and Foresters*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Lytton's *What Will He Do With It?* Vol. 1, Knebworth Edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Maitland's (E.) *By and By*, new edit. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Malan's (C. H.) *Soldier's Experience*, 4th edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Melville's (G. J. Whyte) *Katerfelto*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 16/ cl.  
Moral Nursery Tales for Children, roy. 10mo. 3/6 cl.  
Nautical Magazine, 1874, 8vo. 15/ hf. bd.  
Nights at Sea, by the Old Sailor, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
One Easter Even, a Novel, by Klotho, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Paper-Mills Directory, 1875, 8vo. 2/6 bds.  
Pickering's (P. A.) *An Essay on Friendship*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Polly, a Village Portrait, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds. (Select Library of Fiction.)  
Pye's *Tithe Commutation Tables*, 1875, 8vo. 1/ swd.  
Quiet Thoughts, by Marcha Careful, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Montledge's *Manual of Etiquette*, 12mo. 1/ bds.  
Village Coquette, from the German of Spielhagen, by J. L. Laird, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.  
Waugh's (E.) *Green Nook of Old England*, 12mo. 1/ swd.  
Waugh's (E.) *Old Cronies*, 12mo. 1/ swd.  
Whittemore's (W. M.) *Pressing Onward*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Willich's *Tithe Commutation Tables*, 1875, roy. 8vo. 1/ swd.

## THE JEWISH COINAGE.

January 25, 1875.

IN reply to the letter of F. W. Madden, in your last week's number, I at once acknowledge (with many apologies) that when the 'Life of St. Paul' was in the press I was under the erroneous impression that the late Sir F. Madden and F. W. Madden were one and the same person.

I afterwards discovered my mistake, and, before the letter of F. W. Madden appeared, had directed my publishers to make the necessary correction should another edition be called for.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank Mr. F. W. Madden for the very valuable assistance which I have derived from his work. T. LEWIN.

## OUR OXFORD LETTER.

Oxford, Jan. 28, 1875.

UNIVERSAL satisfaction was felt throughout Oxford when, on the re-assembling of the University, it was found that the Warden of New College, whose health last term had been so precarious that he had resigned his seat in the Hebdomadal Council, and had been anxious to withdraw from the exalted but laborious office of Vice-Chancellor, had so far recovered his usual health, that his medical advisers had sanctioned the resumption of his arduous duties.

The interest felt in the Report of the Universities Commission, which was never keen, seems almost entirely to have subsided. Most residents have probably read the Report for themselves, and formed their own judgment, not over favourable, it may be conjectured, of its accuracy of detail. The rather testy and ill-advised letters in which the late Secretary of the Commission attempted to rebut the criticisms of several College officers, finally provoked a declaration from a majority of College Bursars, to whose judgment he had specially appealed, that they could not regard the mode in which the Returns were made as satisfactory. The issue of this appeal to Cæsar must have been a little disappointing to Mr. Roundell; at any rate, he has not returned to the charge, and the dispute, a very pretty one as it stands, is for the present suspended. Perhaps when Parliament meets we shall hear of it again.

In the meanwhile, a discussion, prompted, no doubt, in part by the publication of the Report, has been raised in the public press, which, as touching the whole question of endowments, their economical propriety, their nature, and their proper functions, is one of such immediate interest for all connected with the Universities, that no apology is needed for presenting here some considerations which seem hitherto to have been overlooked. The course taken by the discussion raised by Dr. Appleton has, at least, had the advantage of showing, as is often the result of controversy, that there is far less difference of opinion between him and his opponents than would at first sight appear. In his papers in the *Fortnightly* and *Theological Reviews*, Dr. Appleton argued as follows: Knowledge is a commodity which a nation needs, but if it trusts to ordinary competition for its supply, experience shows that the supply will be precarious, irregular, and one-sided; therefore the strictest economist would sanction the endowment of research by the State, in order that the supply of knowledge may be uniform, regular, and proportionate. On the other hand, scientific economists, such as Adam Smith, and practical statesmen, like the Endowed Schools Commissioners, have held that superior education now supported by endowment will be as well or better supplied if left to the ordinary operation of competition. If, then, the State ought to endow research and need not endow education, it is obviously desirable to leave education to take care of itself, as it is well able to do, and to transfer the funds which now support it to the advancement of knowledge by means of the Endowment of Research. "If we consider that the public fund out of which such an endowment of knowledge pure and simple might be effected in this country"—I here quote Dr. Appleton's own words—"already exists at the old Universities, and does not require to be raised by taxation; that the funds were originally bequeathed for the purposes to which we contend that they might be beneficially applied; that they have been gradually usurped by the higher education for which they were not designed, and the quality and ranges of which they tend to bring down"—(the italics are not mine),—"the general practical con-

clusion which an economic view of this question cannot fail to lead to is, that these large funds should be made to revert to their original destination. And there is no doubt that that statesman who shall have sufficient courage to effect this reversion, however unpopular the measure may be whilst it is being carried out, will earn the lasting gratitude of his country, and of mankind." To the criticism of the *Times*, that the foundation of Owens College is a practical answer to Adam Smith, Dr. Appleton replied, in effect, Not so; whatever may have been the intention of the founder, Manchester men have made Owens College "a great emporium of useful knowledge, where the manufacturer's son may learn enough chemistry and mechanics to be able to make more money than his father, and where the rich manufacturer's son may learn to hold his own in matters of general information with other persons of wealth and position." Besides, he added, not only does Owens College, even with its endowments, fail to foster superior education, but "it is possible for an ancient seat of learning, which has a great prestige, to create an artificial demand for the teaching of unuseful and unpopular subjects" without the aid of endowment. To pass over the obvious objection that Dr. Appleton is here demanding from the dead hand of confiscated endowment that which he declares existing endowments are not needed to furnish, it may be asked how long any educational body, unsupported by endowment, or by privilege, which is really an indirect endowment, would be likely to maintain unpopular studies against the general demand for utilitarian teaching? Moreover, Principal Greenwood, whose authority on such a point is unimpeachable, has shown that Dr. Appleton's description of Owens College is far from being correct; and that to establish such an emporium as Dr. Appleton describes was neither the purpose of the founder nor is it the intention of those who have enlarged and at present control the institution. To this, Dr. Appleton's only reply consisted in a series of statistics, which showed conclusively that Owens College is certainly not as yet a mere Polytechnic School, but that it would inevitably have become so but for the operation of endowment. Mr. Owens endowed the unpopular studies which go to foster the higher culture; these are at present overshadowed by the more utilitarian studies which, it may freely be granted, could easily support themselves; but the unpopular chairs exist and are endowed, and who can say but for their endowment and the distinguished men they have been able to attract, how long it might have been before the demand for such studies had existed in Manchester? As it is, they keep alive the tradition of letters and learning, and form a nucleus which will rapidly expand when our merchants and manufacturers recognize, as they are beginning to do, that culture is a nobler wealth than gold.

Dr. Appleton is too well acquainted with the present condition of German Universities not to know that his opprobrious description of Owens College might, with almost equal justice, be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to them so far as their relation to the less profitable studies is concerned. He knows that in Germany, the chosen home of learning and research, the only lectures which can command a large class are those which minister to what are appropriately termed "bread-studies,"—that is, studies which have an immediate and exchangeable value in practical life. The bread-studies of Manchester may not be those of Germany; but the influence which give an exclusive prominence to physics and chemistry in England tend to foster corresponding studies in Germany. It is this which makes Prof. Von Sybel, in his comparison between German and foreign Universities, complain that the German Universities suffer, in the main, from want of money—of money, that is, for the endowment and encouragement of pure science and of studies not directly profitable. To draw upon my own experience, I have seen, in Leipzig, a sight to which, it is true, it would be difficult to find a parallel in England, namely, near a hundred students diligently following a lecture

of Prof. Ritschl on Greek metres, and I have formed one of a class equally numerous at Bonn, which listened attentively to Prof. Von Sybel as he lectured on the History of the Nineteenth Century; but to have attended Prof. Ritschl's lectures is in itself almost a testimonial for a teacher in a German Gymnasium; and Prof. Von Sybel's pupils were, in the main, students of law, and aspirants to the Prussian Bureaucracy. On the other hand, lectures of the first order, which have no immediate result in profit or preferment, fare, comparatively speaking, as ill in Germany as in Manchester. It would be invidious, perhaps, to offer detailed proof of this; but I may give two unimpeachable examples which came under my own observation. Prof. Delius, of Bonn, as is well known to the readers of the *Athenæum*, stands among the first of those German scholars who claim to have interpreted Shakespeare to English readers, yet his lectures on English Literature two years ago were delivered to a class of half-a-dozen students; while Prof. Ernst Curtius, one of the first classical historians of Germany,—for a translation of whose History of Greece, it may be observed, we are indebted to a teacher of Owens College,—lectured at Berlin on Greek Archaeology to scarcely twice the number. Will Dr. Appleton maintain that teachers like these, whose merit is incontestable, and whose fame is established, would thrive better on competition than on endowment? Or does he think that learning and culture would be profited by driving them from the field? It is, at any rate, re-assuring to find that at the close of his last letter to the *Times*, Dr. Appleton seems to catch a glimpse of the true bearing of his own argument, for he is disposed to admit, with some reservation, "that if liberal education were not endowed it would cease to exist." It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that, to borrow the language of the debates of the last Parliament, Dr. Appleton set out on his crusade as an advocate of disendowment, but that the stress of controversy has forced him to adopt the alternative of concurrent endowment; that is, if he has not begun to doubt the force of his own original argument, that the endowment of the higher education tends to bring down its quality and wages, he would, at least in practice, be content to leave education a portion of its endowment, provided that what most people as well as himself regard as its superfluous wealth could be handed over to research. This is certainly the conclusion to which many of his arguments lead and to which his own admissions point. But if so, there is, as was said at the outset, little practical difference between Dr. Appleton's position and that of most of his opponents. Most people would wish to endow research to some extent, if any practicable scheme for the purpose could be devised, and, in fact, the thing is already done in a variety of ways. Dr. Appleton will find himself in harmony with most University reformers if, while acknowledging the claims of letters and culture on existing endowments, he is only anxious to secure a wider recognition of those of research. There is ample evidence in the Appendix to the Report of the Universities Commission that a strong current of University opinion sets in this direction, and Dr. Appleton will only wreck the cause he has at heart if he disdains to avail himself of the forces which make in his favour. It is but fair to him to recognize that he now seems more disposed to do this than his opponents had any reason to expect from the tone of his earlier discussions. At the same time, he has propounded, in connexion with the controversy with which he has identified himself, a scheme for the Organization and Endowment of Research, which opens so many important questions and raises such a variety of novel issues, that I shall hope on a future occasion to find space in your columns for, at least, a partial discussion of them. In the mean time, I ought, perhaps, to admit that I may be the victim of an unconscious bias against Dr. Appleton's views, for I have myself benefited by the operation of endowment in a variety of ways. I am quite willing to give Dr. Appleton the full advantage of this admission, and am not ashamed to claim the title,

which he considers so contemptible, of an Endowed Teacher.

#### NASHE'S DEATH-DATE.

IN a former note it was pointed out that Pasquil being Nashe's Anti-Martinist pseudonym, there suddenly appeared in 1600, and only in that year, various pieces by N. Breton and others purporting to be by Pasquil. From this it was inferred that Nashe had died prior to, and probably not long before, the appearance of these Pasquils, and that the name had been assumed as a good selling title. From the number of Breton's Pasquils, it was also inferred that his first must have appeared early in 1600. Since writing that note, I have had an opportunity of examining the Stationers' Registers, and find that what was in all probability the first of these Pasquils, and, doubtless, the first of Breton's,—"a book called Pasquills Madcap and his message,"—was entered on 20th March, 1600. This went through two editions in that year, and whether from its ready sale, or from a prospective view of such sale, there was entered on 20th May, with what, under the circumstances, I would call not only a taking, but a taking-in title: "the second part of Pasquills Madcap Intituled the fooles cappe, begine by hym and finished by Morphorius." On the 29th May was entered, "a book called Pasquills passe and passe not set down in three P.P.P." To the list formerly given should also have been added: "a book"—not now known except by its entry on 22nd August—"called Pasquills Swullerd humors." Like the 'Passe,' it was entered to Smethwicke, and may,—or may not,—have been by Breton. The other Pasquils are not entered, nor, for our purpose, does it much matter. The entries of the 20th March and 20th May show that the this-side limit of Nashe's death-date cannot be extended beyond February, 1600, the other limit being about Easter, 1599.

Others besides myself have taken Nashe's 'Summer's Last Will and Testament,' played in 1592, and published in 1600, to have been a posthumously published piece. It has no dedication, nor address to the reader, nor notice of errata, two or all of which we should look for in any such work printed during Nashe's lifetime. It also bears, as does one edition at least of 'Pierce Pennilesse,' "By Thomas Nash"; but Nashe generally contracted his Christian name, and latterly (after 1592, if I remember rightly) he and Harvey so constantly added the final *e* to his surname, that the instances in their books without it may fairly be put down to press errors. Nashe probably added it in assertion of his gentility and descent from the Nashes of Herefordshire, and was, perhaps, quickened thereto by Harvey's reference in his 'Four Letters' of 1592 to Tom Nash, the master-butler of Pembroke Hall. This view, that the book was an after-death edition, is confirmed by the date of entry of—"A booke called Summers last Will and Testament by Will Somers," in September, 1600. By error, the entry-writer has given the authorship to Will Somers, the jester of the play.

It is also noteworthy as further evidence of the interest then attaching to the name Pasquil, that the second title of 'Jack Drum's Entertainment' is 'Pasquil and Katherine,' though I can remember no such use of the name in any Elizabethan comedy, and though Pasquil in this is no Pasquil, but the young and ordinary lover in an English-scene-laid play. The comedy was not published till 1601, but it was entered on 8th September, 1600, and from other data I had previously and independently come to the conclusion that it was produced in that year. BRINSLEY NICHOLSON.

#### CANON KINGSLEY.

THE accounts we received while we were going to press last week left little room for hope, and few, we imagine, of Canon Kingsley's many friends were taken by surprise when, on Saturday evening, they heard of his death. His decease removes from among us a considerable figure in contemporary

English literature, and yet few will deny that ten or fifteen years ago the loss would have stirred the public more deeply than it does now. The causes that led to the decline of Mr. Kingsley's popularity were many, and we can but briefly touch upon them. First and foremost, no doubt, he had brought out no important work of late years; but there were other causes at work. His influence was weakened by the general decline of the Broad Church party—a decline due partly to the fact that the thought of the day has rejected the Broad Church compromise between scepticism and orthodoxy, and partly to the intellectual feebleness and nauseating cant of many who claim to be of the party. Mr. Kingsley also suffered from the terrible onslaught of Dr. Newman, an onslaught which made clear to the world what keener observers already knew, that with all his brilliant gifts, Mr. Kingsley was neither an accurate logician nor a profound metaphysician; and he was further injured by his appointment to the chair of Modern History at Cambridge. Although his published Lectures were too severely handled at the time of their appearance, and much of the criticism they encountered was spiteful and unfair, still neither by previous study nor by nature was he fitted for the post, and he did a courageous and wise act when he resigned.

Mr. Kingsley's reputation will eventually, we suspect, rest upon 'Alton Locke.' That striking novel probably occupies a permanent place in literature, and in it we plainly see the two main influences that moulded the writer's opinions. A great horror of the Calvinistic theory of Rewards and Punishments was the basis of his religious opinions—

Is selfishness for a time a sin,  
Stretched out into eternity celestial prudence?

And coming early under the influence of Mr. Maurice, he embraced with ardour the doctrines of that great theologian, whose chief work, 'The Kingdom of Christ,' appeared just after Mr. Kingsley took his degree. With these he, curiously enough, combined the teachings of Mr. Carlyle, especially in 'Sartor Resartus'; and clothing the doctrines he had thus imbibed in a dramatic and vigorous form, he at once attained a wide-spread popularity. It may be objected that both in 'Alton Locke' and in 'Yeast' he raises questions which he by no means answers; but this artistic incompleteness did not tend to diminish the immediate effect on his readers.

We cannot at all agree with the critics who consider 'Hypatia' and 'Westward Ho!' Mr. Kingsley's ablest fictions; while we recognize their many merits, and especially the beautiful descriptions of scenery in the latter, they seem to us less sincere and real than their two predecessors. His later works do not call for much remark. He himself said, "No man can write a novel after he is forty"; and though the maxim will not always hold good (Scott began his career as a novelist when he was forty-three), 'Hereward' certainly confirms it. Many of Mr. Kingsley's essays are charming; the descriptive passages in 'At Last' well deserved admiration, and his sermons are full of eloquent and striking passages; but, after all, he delivered his message in his first two novels. That the fiery advocate of "Christian Socialism" became in his latter years somewhat of a Conservative was natural enough, and was not due to any want of courage and straightforwardness on his part. Courage and straightforwardness were, indeed, ever his characteristics, and enabled him to take the popular side at a time when for a clergyman to do so was almost a phenomenon.

#### Literary Gossip.

MRS. PROCTER will publish the autobiography left by Mr. Procter (Barry Cornwall) in the course of the year. As Mr. Procter knew all the distinguished men of the present century, the book is likely to be of interest.

THE short obituary notice of Mr. Kingsley



in the February number of *Macmillan's Magazine* is by Sir Arthur Helps. It will interest some of our readers to know that it was at the express desire of the Prince of Wales that Sir W. Gull last week visited the Canon during his illness; and we may take this opportunity of saying that, although Mr. Kingsley, alone of the Westminster Canons, was present at the discourses delivered in the Abbey by Prof. Max Müller and Dr. Caird, he is understood not to have approved of the innovation. Mr. Kingsley was buried on Thursday, at Eversley, in a spot which he had himself chosen for his resting-place.

THE second volume of Mr. Lewes's 'Problems of Life and Mind,' which is to appear in a few days, will, it is said, complete the examination of the conditions of knowledge by an exhibition of the Principles of Certitude and of the logical processes by which we pass from the Known to the Unknown. "These Problems are followed by three others on the *summa genera* of what is known, namely, on Matter and Force, Force and Cause, and on the Absolute in the correlations of Feeling and Motion."

LIEUT. CONDER has made a special survey and plan, on an enlarged scale, of Tell Jezer and the adjacent country, where M. Clermont Ganneau discovered the two inscriptions of the Boundary of Gezer. It appears that they are 480 feet apart, in a line pointing some 12 or 13 degrees out of the direct north-west line. They do not lie on any road or highway, which is probably the reason of their preservation. On the north and west of the Tell it is hopeless to expect to find anything, because the soil is ploughed over every year. The south has been searched, but nothing has been found. The impossibility of fixing a point on the Tell from which measurements might be taken, makes it at present impossible to look to this discovery as a means of clearing up the difficulties connected with the Levitical boundaries. There are, in all, four inscriptions, lying nearly in a line. The first two, found by M. Ganneau, have the Greek and Hebrew words already published; the third, lying between them, consists of four Arabic characters; the fourth, found by Dr. Chaplain, contains two letters only, which may be Hebrew. Lieut. Conder's Report on the subject is accompanied by photographs taken by Lieut. Kitchener.

MR. THOMAS PURNELL writes to us:—

"The coming 10th of February is the centenary of one of your old contributors, Charles Lamb. The retiring, but withal heroic life of this delightful humourist was not such as to attract to itself the attention of the ordinary run of centenary celebrationists, and his memory, kept green by an ever-increasing band of admirers, is in no need of specific recognition. Still there are Lambites—sympathizers of the perfect and imperfect sort—who may desire to manifest in some formal way their appreciation of the gentle 'Elia,' and these I apprise of the opportunity at hand."

THE new History of England for schools, by the Rev. J. F. Bright, which Messrs. Rivington have in the press, will be divided into three parts, Feudal Monarchy (A.D. 449 to A.D. 1485), Personal Monarchy (1485 to 1688), Constitutional Monarchy (1688 to the present time). Mr. Creighton's 'Historical Biographies,' which the same publishers announce, are intended for boys between twelve and fifteen. The subjects are (1) Simon de

Montfort, (2) the Black Prince, (3) Sir Walter Raleigh, (4) Oliver Cromwell, (5) the Duke of Marlborough, (6) William Pitt, or the Duke of Wellington.

THE first volume of Lord E. Fitzmaurice's Life of Lord Shelburne, the Minister of George the Third, which takes in the years 1737—1766, will be issued shortly. The others will follow at no distant date. This biography will bring forward a good deal of new matter relating to the negotiation, with America, which took place during Shelburne's Ministry.

THE forthcoming edition of the Plays and Poems of Cyril Tournier, by Mr. J. Churton Collins, will contain a unique work by Tournier.

MESSES. MACMILLAN have also in the press a History of Eton College, by Mr. H. E. Maxwell Lyte. It will be very fully illustrated, under the superintendence of Mr. Philip H. Delamotte, and will be issued before the end of the year.

THE Annual Meeting of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland was held at the Museum, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, the 20th. The Report of the Committee for 1874 alluded to the results of the new status given to the Association by the Queen's letter, granted in December, 1869, conferring the privilege of electing Fellows and using the style of a Royal Society. The progress of the Association had been most gratifying. Eighty-eight Fellows had been elected, and the Members amounted to five hundred and ninety-seven, in all six hundred and eighty-five. A reserve fund had been formed, and the Treasurer's accounts showed a satisfactory financial position. The fifth part of 'Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language,' a 4to. work, profusely illustrated, forming the issue for 1874, was nearly ready for delivery; and it was hoped that this *Corpus Inscriptionum Hibernicarum* would be completed in two more annual parts. Besides its bearing on the history of Celtic art, this work affords some of the earliest known Irish texts, and as such is of high value to students of the Celtic languages.

It is reported that Señor Castelar has arranged to write for a Belgian newspaper a series of articles upon the Spanish Republic.

WE learn from Madrid that the ninth volume of the "Collection of Rare and Curious Spanish Books," issued under the direction of the Marques de la Fuensanta del Valle and Don José Sancho Rayon, will be the 'Segunda Comedia de Celestina,' por Feliciano de Silva. The edition is limited to 300 copies, on thread paper (papel de hilo), and in Elzevir type.

Two important works are also in the press, 'Rubens Diplomático Español,' including his Journeys to Spain, and a notice of his Works according to the Inventories of the Royal Houses of Austria and Bourbon; and 'The Arabic Inscriptions of Seville.'

THE Indian papers announce the death, at Agra, of Mr. I. T. Prichard, author of 'English Administration in India,' one of the driest of books, and 'The Chronicles of Budgepore,' one of the most amusing.

WE are delighted to hear that an Early French Text Society has been started in Paris. The founders of the Society rightly insist on

the importance of their scheme, both from an historical and from a philological point of view, and they express a hope that the time may come when Joinville and the 'Chanson de Roland' may be read in French schools. We wish it may. Among the works the Society promises are: 'Aiol, Chanson de Geste'; 'La Bataille de Roncevaux' (the modernized version of 'La Chanson de Roland'); 'Tristan'; 'Œuvres de Crestien de Troies'; 'Œuvres de Marie de France'; 'Le Roman de Berinus'; 'Le Roman des Sept Sages,' in Provençal and in French; 'Girart de Roussillon'; 'Les Chansons du Roi de Navarre'; 'La Chronique de Jehan-le-Bel'; a Collection of 'Mystères, ou Miracles de la Vierge'; a General Collection of Farces; 'Les Mystères de la Passion,' in Provençal; 'Popular Chansons of the Fifteenth Century,' &c. The annual subscription will be only 25 francs, or subscribers may compound for life by paying 10%. An entrance-fee of 10 francs will be charged to all members after the first 300.

THE indefatigable Bibliophile Jacob (Paul Lacroix) has compiled an exhaustive work on the publications of Restif de la Bretonne, a writer who flourished between 1760 and 1805, and whose works are said to throw much the same light upon the manners of French society during the period mentioned as the works of Petronius and Apuleius do upon the society of Ancient Rome. The title is as follows: "Bibliographie et Iconographie de tous les Ouvrages de Restif de la Bretonne; comprenant la description raisonnée des éditions originales, des réimpressions, des contrefaçons, &c.; notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de l'auteur, par son ami Cubières Palmézeaux; avec des notes historiques, critiques, et littéraires, par P. L. Jacob, Bibliophile. Paris, Auguste Fontaine."

THE papers of the Chanoinesse Christine de Fontanes, who lately died at Geneva, are about to be sold. They include a considerable number of autographs addressed to her or her father, "Grand Maître de l'Université de France," and among them letters of Bonald, Montlosier, Rouget de l'Isle, author of the 'Marseillaise'; Madame de Staël, Madame de Genlis, Laharpe, Lucien Bonaparte, Talleyrand, Frayssinous, Abbé Maury, Chateaubriand, Sainte-Beuve, and Alfred de Vigny.

AMONG the autographs which are to be sold in Paris to-day, from the collection of M. Dumont, the most remarkable are an autograph of Rabelais, a receipt, given at Rome in 1548, for a sum paid to him as physician to Cardinal du Bellay; it is subscribed *ita est Rabelais manu propria*. Until now M. Feuillet de Conches has supposed himself the possessor of the only known authentic autograph of the celebrated *curé de Meudon*. Another is a letter of Napoleon the First, entirely written by him, dated 26 Thermidor, an III., and signed "Bonaparte," which he afterwards changed to the more frenchified name "Bonaparte."

MR. TEGETMEIER has in the press a small shilling primer on Household Management and Cookery. The publishers are to be Messrs. Macmillan.

A NEW quarterly, devoted to psychological matters, and called *Mind*, is announced.

THE *Liverpool Leader* has been making fierce attacks on a Major Walter, whom it

accuses of having copied largely without acknowledgment from Mr. Roach Smith's well-known little book on Shakspeare's country life. We also have had our attention called to the matter, and we hope Major Walter may be able to give a satisfactory explanation of what seems a strange proceeding.

### SCIENCE

*Science Primers for Elementary Schools.—Astronomy.* By J. Norman Lockyer. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. LOCKYER'S new Primer of Astronomy is, as will be noticed, one of a series adapted to the needs of elementary schools, and published under the joint-editorship of Profs. Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart. Mr. Lockyer, of world-wide reputation in the great and new field of Solar Physics, is already well-known to the readers of popular books on science by his excellent 'Elementary Lessons in Astronomy.' We think he has been peculiarly happy in the way he has treated that subject in the work before us, as adapted to the purpose for which it was written. The fundamental truths of the science are simply explained; and an amount of information conveyed respecting the Sun, planets, comets, and meteorites of the solar system, as well as of the stellar universe beyond, which all should possess, and which is calculated to lead the inquiring young mind to feel an interest in the noblest of the sciences, an interest not likely in many cases to be evanescent, and whose effects cannot but be most beneficial. We may add that the illustrations are good, and the "get-up" of the book everything that is desirable.

*Elements of Magnetism and Electricity.* By John Angell. (Collins, Sons & Co.)

THIS is one of Collins's "Elementary Science Series," and is an attempt to comprise within the smallest possible space so much of the sciences of magnetism and electricity as will enable the student "to pass in the first class, in the elementary stage of the Government Science Examinations." This, the author informs us, is effected in a manner "so as not to promote the intellect demoralizing process of mere cram." We believe the author has done his best. He has, indeed, produced a very nice text-book for a young student who is sincerely desirous of knowing a little of electrical phenomena. If, however, it is taken up for the purpose of working for the science examinations, it must be, in spite of what the author says, a powerful cultivator of mere cram. Mr. John Angell tells us that Profs. Guthrie and Barrett supplied him with copies of the papers issued to the science teachers at South Kensington; therefore the whole of his book is directed to meet the requirements of those papers. The system of examinations as conducted by the Government science examiners, tends to a weak diffusion of knowledge, which is most rapidly forgotten, and which is lamentably destructive to the advancement of knowledge. "Those valuable educational results which always follow the systematic practice of reason, and the cultivation of accurate and truthful observation" (we quote Mr. Angell's words), can only be expected when his little book falls into the hands of a student who labours for the love of truth. They will be disappointed who think to discover them in the student who labours "to pass in the first class in the elementary stage of the Government Science Examinations."

*A Manual of Telegraphic Construction: the Mechanical Elements of Electric Telegraph Engineering.* By John Christie Douglas. (Griffin & Co.)

THERE are many books on electro-telegraphy treating of the laws by which electrical disturbances are regulated, of the conditions under which they become available for the communication of signals, and describing the instruments which are employed

for sending and receiving messages. We do not remember one on telegraph structures or telegraphic engineering. Mr. Douglas's work is, we believe, the first of its kind. It is not easy to give anything like a complete idea of this volume within any reasonable limits of space; we shall, therefore, only attempt to indicate its general intention and its scope. The author introduces his subject by a careful consideration, in several sections, of the general principles of strength and stability, applying these to everything that is involved in the structures employed in electro-telegraphy. He then proceeds to treat of the properties and applications of materials, of operations and manipulation. This involves the consideration of every material required for fixing the electric wires, for securing insulation, and of all the delicate manipulations upon which the success of electro-telegraphic engineering depends. Telegraph construction, maintenance, and organization form the third division of the subject. This is divided into sections, which include the construction of land lines, of submarine and river cables, and the arrangement of offices; the concluding chapter of this manual being devoted to the maintenance of works and telegraph organization, with some judicious instructions on camping and on labour. Mr. Douglas is evidently a practical telegraphic engineer; his compositions sometimes fail in clearness; but the amount of information given is such as to render this volume a most useful guide to any one who may be engaged in any branch of electric-telegraph engineering.

### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE Astronomer-Royal received last week a telegram from Aden, announcing the welcome intelligence of the complete success of the Transit of Venus party at Rodriguez Island, under Lieut. Neate. Both ingress and egress of the planet were well observed at three stations; whilst a large number of photographs, and the full complement of Janssen plates, as previously arranged, were also taken. It is now abundantly evident that through the original selection of the principal stations by the Astronomer-Royal, a set of observations has been secured by British means alone, which will be sufficient even of themselves for deducing, by the Delisle method, a greatly improved value of the solar parallax as resulting from the Transit of Venus. The observations made by the English astronomers in Australia fully compensate for the failure of Major Palmer's party in New Zealand, and provide a good determination of the time of egress as accelerated by parallax; whilst the success of Capt. Orde Browne in Egypt ensures a satisfactory account of the retarded egress. Capt. Tupman and his party observed the accelerated ingress in the Sandwich Islands; whilst the news we now report of the success of the Rodriguez party amply secures the observation of retarded ingress. We still await news from Kerguelen's Island, where observations of ingress will be useful for retardation for Delisle's method; and if the egress is also observed, the two will combine well with northern (especially Russian) stations for application of Halley's method by durations.

The University Observatory at Moscow is showing signs of renewed activity under the direction of Prof. Bredichin, who succeeded Prof. Schweizer there shortly after his death in July, 1873. A fine series of Bredichin's observations of Coggia's large comet last summer has recently been published by him; also a second set of comparisons between the planet Juno and small stars in its vicinity in the months of October and November, as a contribution towards determining the distance of the Sun, according to Dr. Galle's plan, as mentioned in the *Athenæum* of October 31.

Some interesting observations of the triple star,  $\zeta$  Cancer, have recently been made and discussed by M. O. Struve, at Pulkowa, showing a physical connexion between all three, the probability of which had been manifested by their identity of proper motion. The three stars are of nearly equal apparent magnitude, but whereas two are distant from each other by only about 1", the third is

about 6" distant from each of them. From a comparison between his own and his father's observations, and one made in 1781 by Sir W. Herschel (who first saw the star triple), M. Struve finds that one of the two close stars moves round the other in a period of about sixty-two years; whilst the more distant star describes a more irregular orbit round the point midway between the other two, 47° only of which have been moved through since 1781, a rate of about half a degree per annum. The curious periodic irregularities in the motion of this last star would appear to indicate the existence of yet another body, opaque, or, at any rate, less luminous and not yet seen in its immediate proximity, causing it to describe a sort of secondary orbit with a period of about twenty years.

We hear that the Secretary of State for India has requested Lord Northbrook, by telegram, to have competent observers stationed in some advantageous locality for observation of the Total Eclipse of the Sun on the 6th of April next. The preparations for the despatch of observers from this country are making satisfactory progress, though hurriedly. But why there should be hurry we cannot conjecture. It was known years ago that the eclipse would take place, and the preparations, especially the construction of siderostats and other instruments, should have been commenced in the summer of last year.

### CINCHONA, OR CHINCHONA?

IN connexion with Mr. Markham's proposal in his 'Memoir of Lady Ana de Osorio,' reviewed in the *Athenæum* of the 23rd of January, that botanists should abandon Linnaeus's word *Cinchona* (Sinkona) in favour of *Chinchona* (Tashin-tshona), and, as I presume, that doctors, pharmacists, and chemists should do the same, and that the reform should extend to the words *Cinchonine*, *Cinchonidine*, and *Cinchoniscine*, as well as to any other derivations from the word *Cinchona*, may I be allowed a few remarks on the origin of the Linnaean name, and on some of the arguments used by Mr. Markham to support his case.

It may be at once conceded that *Chinchona* is a word which better commemorates the Countess of Chinchon than does *Cinchona*.

But let us trace the introduction of the genus *Cinchona* by Linnaeus, and for this purpose let us have recourse to the actual volumes which formed part of the library of the great botanist, and are, many of them, enriched with his MS. notes. They are now in the possession of the Linnaean Society of London.

In an interleaved copy of the 'Systema Naturæ,' published in 1740, there occurs in the section "Pentandria Monogynia" a memorandum in Linnaeus's hand, after the genus *Genipa*,—"Quinquina Cond." This is the first allusion to the tree discovered by La Condamine, and on which Linnaeus founded the genus.

In 1742 appeared the second edition (*aucta et emendata*) of the 'Genera Plantarum,' and on one of the two pages of Addenda (p. 527) is the following sentence:—"In Pentandria monogynia post Genipam, Num. 168-1021, Cinchona. Quinquina Condamin Act. Gall. 1738." In the 'Ordo Generum,' the name is again printed *Cinchona*, and so likewise in the Index.

In the fourth edition of the 'Systema Naturæ,' published at Paris in 1744, we read at p. 30,—"Cinchona. Quinquina. Cond. Le Quinquina," and the same spelling is adopted in the editions of 1748 and 1756. Again in the fifth edition of the 'Genera Plantarum,'—"ab auctore reformata et aucta," which appeared at Stockholm in 1754, the spelling of the controverted word is again (p. 79) *Cinchona*, and so it is in the 'Species Plantarum,' of which the first edition was printed in the previous year (1753).

From these quotations, it may be fairly assumed that Linnaeus fully meant to use the word *Cinchona*, and that its occurrence as "*Cinchna*" in one solitary instance in the sixth edition of his 'Genera,' 1764, was a mere typographical error,



and not, as Mr. Markham seems to think, a proof that he desired to spell the word correctly.

"It was still more unfortunate," says Mr. Markham, "that Linnaeus died before the error was pointed out and corrected. This was done by the Spanish botanists Ruiz and Pavon, who landed in Peru in 1778, the very year of Linnaeus's death. They explored the forests of Huanuco and Loxa, discovered many new species of *Chinchona*, and are among the highest authorities on the subject. They strongly advocated the correct spelling. . . . The botanist Mutis, with his disciples Zea and Caldas, were engaged in the study of the *Chinchona* of New Granada, the former residing in South America, chiefly at Bogota, from 1783, until his death in 1808. They also spelt the word correctly. . . ."

That Linnaeus could not have been ignorant of the correct spelling at a much earlier date than that mentioned seems probable from the following circumstance. In 1758, J. Ch. P. Petersen read at Upsala an academic dissertation, 'De Cortice Peruviano,' Linnaeus presiding. In this production, which was afterwards printed, the name of the Spanish Viceroy appears (more than once) as "Comes del Chinchon," while the bark is spoken of as "Chinchona," and never as Cinchona ("quamvis nonnulli Chinchonam in scorbuto esse magni ponderis remedium. . . ." (p. 10).)

As to Mutis, Mr. Markham overlooks the fact that that botanist was residing at Bogota, not merely in 1783, but in 1763, under which latter date he wrote thence to Linnaeus; and that a correspondence was kept up between them for eighteen years. Some of Mutis's letters are fortunately extant, and form part of the Linnaean collections at Burlington House. As they throw some light on the subject, I have made from them a few extracts. Translations of the letters may be found in Sir J. E. Smith's 'Selection of the Correspondence of Linnaeus,' London, 1821.

24 Sept., 1764. (Mutis to Linnaeus.) "Verum ne plane ineptissimæ hæc literæ tibi viderentur, iconem et flores quosdam *Chinchonæ* adjungere duxi. An descriptioni sue figuram ullam addiderit Celeberrimus de la Condamine, vel an plantam siccam examinasse tibi licuerit, necne, cum nullam notam in descriptione *Chinchonæ* editionis Holmiæ 54 videam, non plane mihi constat." [The drawing and specimens here alluded to, still exist in the Linnaean herbarium.]

3 Oct., 1767. (The same to the same.) "... sane præter ultimas lineas, in quibus nunciabatur, te *Cinchonam* accepisse; quasque in Civitate Bogotensi, antequam illinc longissimæ peregrinationi paratus decederem, summa jucunditate legisse contigit. . . ."

15 May, 1770.—In this letter the name of the plant occurs four times, and is always written after the fashion of Linnaeus with one *h*. Appended to the letter, Mutis sends a botanical description of a plant which he calls *Cinchona gironensis*.

6 June, 1773.—Mutis here acknowledges the receipt from Linnaeus of certain works of the latter, and expresses his pleasure at the honourable mention of himself by Linnaeus under the head of *Cinchona*; and he also refers to a small present which he transmits by Don Ruiz-Pavon, who is going to Upsala.

8 Feb., 1777.—This letter contains notes on some plants sent by Mutis to Linnaeus, one of them being entered as *Cinchona Bogotensis*.

12 Sept., 1778.—A long letter of condolence from Mutis to the Younger Linnaeus. It contains the following passage:—"Maxime disto a solo natali *Cinchonæ* officialis a me detectæ, cujus vicinis crescit etiam *Mutisia*."

In none of these letters is there a hint of disapprobation of the name *Cinchona*, which it will be noticed that Mutis adopts, immediately he finds it used by Linnaeus.

Mr. Markham asserts that the error was pointed out by Ruiz and Pavon. But surely he cannot be conversant with the 'Quinologia' of Ruiz, published at Madrid in 1792, or with the 'Suplemento,' which appeared, under the joint authorship of Ruiz and Pavon, nine years later, in neither of which

works is the name of Linnaeus's genus written otherwise than *Cinchona*. Mr. Markham must be also unaware that in the 'Flora Peruviana et Chilensis' of Ruiz and Pavon, the name in dispute is uniformly written *Cinchona*, and never *Chinchona*. Pavon, indeed, in his later years is stated by Howard to have pleaded for the word *Chinchona*. This was done in his 'Nueva Quinologia,' a work written between 1821 and 1826, but which never saw the light until 1862, when it was edited in an abridged form by Mr. Howard.

But the error in the name of the Spanish viceroy originated long before the time of Linnaeus. Sebastiano Bado, the author of 'Anastasis Corticis Peruvianæ' (Genoa, 1663), and one of the principal authorities for the early history of Peruvian bark, writes "*Cinchon*" for *Chinchon*. Morton, in his 'Pyretologia,' 1692, mentions the Count's name in the same inaccurate manner. So does La Condamine in 1738, and Geoffroy in 1741. By some of these writers Linnaeus was misled, and was afterwards, perhaps, fortified in his error by the rule he had laid down about the immutability of generic names, though, in truth, he had another rule allowing the alteration of names manifestly erroneous (*Nomina perversa ex erronea lectione veterum*, &c.).

That the first of these rules was supposed to apply to the case in question, is evident from the remark of Ruiz,—"Linneo parece que debió haber expresado el título de los Condes de *Chinchon* en su género, dándole el nombre de *Chinchona* y no el de *Cinchona*, con el que tambien le nombro yo, atendiendo al Canon 243, de su Filosofía Botánica en que dice, *Nomen genericum dignum alio, licet aptiore, permutare non licet*."\*

Though the Canons of Linnaeus may no longer command the implicit obedience that they were once thought to deserve, it cannot be denied that there is a general reluctance among botanists to alter the Linnaean names, and this is particularly the case in the present instance, where the alteration advocated would require to be followed in innumerable writings on pharmacy and chemistry. "In our science," wrote Dr. J. E. Smith, in 1807 ('Introduction to Botany'), "the names established throughout the works of Linnaeus are become current coin, nor can they be altered without great inconvenience. Perhaps, if he had foreseen the future authority and popularity of his writings, he might himself have improved upon many which he adopted out of deference to his predecessors, and it is in some cases to be regretted that he has not sufficiently done so." DANIEL HANBURY.

#### ZOOLOGICAL NOTES.

A MONTH or so ago, it was quite true that, as stated by Prof. Newton, nine skeletons, together with bones from about forty other individuals, were the only osteological remains of the great Auk (*Alca impennis*). To that able ornithologist we are indebted for much of the information and material that we possess in connexion with the bird; and it is through his energetic zeal that a specimen was first brought to this country from a small island near the north-west coast of Newfoundland, which goes by the euphonious name of "the Funks." This island at one time possessed a rich surface soil, rich in organic debris, which has been removed for mercantile purposes. From this the imperfect and dried game-fowl above mentioned was obtained in 1863, four feet below the surface, and under two feet of ice. It was thought that the guano bed was exhausted, but quite recently a fresh deposit has been discovered, rich in the remains of the great Auk. Portions of the skeletons of about fifty individuals have been obtained, and are now in this country. There is no perfect specimen, but sets of bones sufficient to build up several complete skeletons. The remains have evidently been much exposed to the weather and to changes of temperature,

\* It seems that Linnaeus ought to have indicated the title of the Counts of *Chinchon*, by giving to his genus the name *Chinchona*, and not *Cinchona*, which latter, however, I adopt, in accordance with Canon 243 of the 'Philosophia Botanica,' which says: *Nomen genericum*, &c.

being mostly in an imperfect condition. They, nevertheless, will add greatly to our knowledge of the interesting species, so recently extinct, from which they are derived.

While on the subject of extinct birds, mention may be made of a letter which appeared, last November, in a New Zealand paper, the *Grey-mouth Weekly Argus*, signed, "E. K. M. Smythe, Browning's Pass, Otago," describing, in a very detailed and impetuous manner, the capture of two living moas (*Dinornis gigantea*), a female, eight feet high, and a young one three feet shorter. The writer finishes his account of their capture by remarking that he has little doubt that he will be able to bring them both alive to Christchurch. Though it is extremely improbable that the genus *Dinornis* is not extinct, nevertheless there is quite a possibility that living representatives still survive. We possess feathers which are in a state of preservation sufficiently good for Mr. Dallas to determine that, like those of the cassowary and emu, they possessed an aftershaft of a large size; and at the same time tradition, and the condition in which the bones are found, retaining much of their animal matter, tend to show how lately the bird formed part of the existing Fauna of the country. If the letter is genuine, it cannot be long before ornithologists, of whom there are several of no mean repute in New Zealand, will be able to satisfy themselves and us on the subject.

It is well known that the cassowaries are inhabitants of the Austro-Malay archipelago, New Guinea being the head-quarters of the genus. There is one species, however, which inhabits Australia, a living specimen of which has, for the first time, just reached the Gardens of the Zoological Society, having been presented by the Marquis of Normanby, then Governor of Queensland, whence it came.

Those of our readers who take special interest in the different races of our domesticated animals will do well to consult a work, in course of publication, by Dr. Carl Freytag, Professor of Husbandry in the University of Halle. The first part treats of the horse, and contains eight beautiful large-size drawings of many of the different races. It is well worth seeing.

Elementary manuals and primers on Zoology and Biology generally have recently appeared much more rapidly than has previously been their wont. A small one, by Prof. Newton, published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, deserves special notice. The author takes a bird's-eye view of the large field of Zoology, and explains some of the principles of reasoning employed, in a manner which cannot but develop a desire for further study.

Another work of a similar size, by Dr. Dick, published by Messrs. Collins, is entitled 'Outlines of Natural History,' which, as it embraces within two hundred small pages the sciences of geology, mineralogy, botany, and zoology, does not allow the space allotted to each to be very large. The author, in speaking of the Columbæ, terms them pigeons, and misleads his readers by stating that they are said to be all sprung from the rock-pigeon; this is an error into which many who do not realize the difference between a species and a variety seem to fall. There are even worse faults in the book than this, which make it quite untrustworthy; we learn from it that the Duck-billed Platypus and the Echidna "lay eggs like birds." Need we say more of it.

#### GOVERNMENT AID TO SCIENCE.

FOR the last four or five years the public has been treated to a succession of articles, written in an energetic and easy style, on what has been termed the "endowment of research." We have been assured that, if a paternal Government did not take up science for us, England would drop into the wake of the nations. It has been more than insinuated that scientific men would not go on in the latter part of the nineteenth century working at science for science's sake; they must now be offered greater inducements; they must be paid for their labours, or they would follow the

example of mechanics, and strike. England would be ruined.

In one article the public has been lectured and threatened, and, in the next, promises of great discoveries have been held out, as the result of State interference. The sun was to be examined, and weather predictions for years hence were to be the result. Cross the hands of these astronomers with gold, and results of universal importance and world-wide interest would be forthcoming. It was asserted, and, doubtless, with the greatest truth, that vast fields of discovery lay open before us in the study of the physics and chemistry of the glowing whirlwinds of the sun. Such discoveries will assuredly, if we wait long enough, throw light on terrestrial chemistry, and discoveries in terrestrial chemistry will be valuable to the nation at large, therefore they argue the nation's first duty is amply to endow the study of solar physics.

Whatever may be the value of these arguments, I cannot help feeling glad that a generous public should be induced to do something for astronomy; but I am, at the same time, anxious that public money should be spent to the best advantage, and that none of it should be wasted in vague schemes. Whatever is done at the public expense ought to be done with the advice of responsible people. The Astronomical Society was incorporated by Royal Charter for the express purpose of cultivating astronomy; and I maintain that that Society, or at all events the Astronomer-Royal, as the chief astronomical officer of the Government should first be consulted. Incredible as it may appear, public money has more than once been granted for astronomical purposes without consultation with the Astronomical Society or the advice of the Astronomer-Royal; and I am the more anxious to point out this impropriety as the gentlemen who have so strongly advocated the endowment of physical astronomy have for some reason shown themselves anxious to shun the advice of the Society most interested in astronomy. They proclaim that it is not the granting of more money to existing public observatories that they seek. A new observatory must be set on foot, and what they term *original research* must be endowed.

Rather more than a year ago, the Astronomical Society recommended that the Admiralty should be applied to for the necessary funds to carry on fresh observations in physical astronomy at Greenwich. The money was immediately granted, and a new physical assistant was added to the Greenwich staff. A magnificent spectroscope and ample solar photographic apparatus are already at work; but this has not satisfied the agitators. They still assert in the public prints that physical astronomy is unendowed, and that it is among the first duties of the nation to establish a physical observatory, in which the director is not to be tied down to the mere routine of daily observations, but is to be paid for the prosecution of original research, which appears to mean that he is to receive his salary for prosecuting any new line of inquiry that may strike him.

With such vague propositions as these, I think it important that national moneys should not be granted without consultation with astronomers generally.

At present the Government has many advisers upon astronomical subjects. At one time it is the Royal Society, or, more strictly speaking, a Committee of the Royal Society which uses the name, and for many purposes has the influence of the whole body. At another time it is the British Association, which takes upon itself the responsibility of advising the Government upon an eclipse expedition; but it seems to me that neither of these bodies are fitted to be the astronomical advisers of the nation. In the first place, all workers in astronomy, who belong to either of these Societies, are also Fellows of the Astronomical Society, and therefore no new astronomical blood can be gained by applying through either of them. Again, any observations made with public money should be easily available to all interested in astronomy; but this cannot be the case unless

the observations are reported to, and published in, the *Transactions* of the Society specially devoted to astronomy. But the chief danger of applications from Societies that are not purely astronomical lies in the fact that a man of energy can, by addressing himself to the general public through the press, induce the non-astronomical members of the body to believe that he has a grievance, and prevail upon them to lend their influence for the appointment of a committee of recommendation on some plausible astronomical project, which he would have found it difficult to get supported in a Society composed purely of astronomers. It is true that in the working of both the Royal Society and British Association a Committee would immediately be appointed, consisting of astronomical men, to advise upon the particular subject; but the Committee will not represent the views of astronomers generally, and the members who do not approve of the proposed action will find it easier to withdraw than to oppose.

I cannot point my moral better than by referring to the recent application of a Committee of the Royal Society for a Government grant to observe the eclipse of April next in Siam. We are informed that neither the Astronomer-Royal nor Mr. Huggins, though their names were placed upon the Committee, have given their countenance to its proceedings; and the result has been that the Committee has decided, on the advice of one of its members, that the sum of 1,000*l.*, which has been obtained from the Government, should be expended entirely in an attempt to register, by means of photography, the spectrum of the corona, which it appears that several astronomers, who have paid attention to the subject, consider must be ineffectual.

It would surely have been better if this application to the Government had been made through the Astronomical Society, and if all those interested in the subject had been invited to discuss and advise upon the method in which Government moneys should be expended. Let us trust, however, that the discontent which has been expressed may serve as a warning, and that, should any application be made to the Government for the foundation of a separate physical observatory, the Royal Society will not lend its aid except with the advice of the legitimate adviser of the Government and the Astronomical Society.

F.R.A.S.

## SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 21.—The Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Origin and Mechanism of Production of the Prismatic (or Columbar) Structure of Basalt,' by Mr. R. Mallet, and 'On the Anatomy of the Connective Tissues,' by Dr. Thin.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Jan. 25.—Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Count de la Chapelle, Hon. E. L. Stanley, Lieut. H. H. Kitchener, Rev. C. R. de Havilland, Dr. S. Mason, Messrs. E. Arnold, H. Barrett, J. Burgoyne, S. Figgis, C. M. Keir, B. L. Smith, C. E. Peek, A. Pennell, J. G. Thompson, and R. C. Woods.—The paper read was, 'On the Central Provinces of Madagascar,' by the Rev. Dr. Mullens.

NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 21.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Rev. T. Calvert, Messrs. H. W. Lamb, G. R. Mann, H. G. Tunmer, and G. Wakeford, were elected Members.—Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a unique and unengraved Brass Coin of Allectus, having the figure of a Victory in the ship upon the reverse, found at Higham in 1851. Also a medalet in pewter, from the collection of Mr. C. Warne, the obverse of which represents the siege of Worcester, and bears the inscription in the field WOSTER, and around, GOD BLES MY LORD WILMOT: LADY LANE: COL. CARELES: CAPT. TEDESAL. The reverse is borrowed from the counters of Charles the First, with C—R. a crossed sword and palm, and the inscription IN VTRUMQUE PARATVS. There has also been an inscription in the exergue, which is illegible.—

Mr. B. H. Napier exhibited a Noble with the ordinary reverse of Richard II., but with the obverse of the Nobles of Edward the Third, viz. Ship, with one rope at the prow, three at the stern, and flag. The especial interest of this coin is that it proves which was the last coinage of Edward the Third.—Mr. B. V. Head read a communication from M. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam, on Lykkeios, a Dynast of Pæonia, who is alluded to, though not mentioned by name, by Diodorus, as one of the kings who made common cause against Philip of Macedon, when he made an incursion into the country of the Pæonians. M. Six cited a remarkable inscription lately discovered on the Acropolis at Athens, which gives the names of three Dynasts with whom the Athenians concluded a treaty of alliance in B.C. 356; these are Ketriporis of Thrace, Lyppeios of Pæonia, and Grabos of Illyricum. That this Lyppeios is the same as the Lykkeios of the coins, M. Six thought was placed beyond all doubt by the legend of a unique state in his own collection, with the intermediate form Lykkeios.—Mr. Henfrey read a paper giving extracts from the *London Gazette* of 1745 and 1746, which supplied some interesting particulars concerning a medal engraved by Yeo, in commemoration of the Duke of Cumberland's Victory at Culloden.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 19.—R. Hudson, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary called attention to a letter received from a correspondent in Ternate, Moluccas, in which it was stated that the writer had living examples in his possession of the *Paradisæa Papuana*, *Seleucides alba*, *Diphyllodes speciosa*, and *Trilorhis magnifica*.—Letters and papers were read: from Mr. J. Brazier, on ten new species of Australian Shells, from the collection of Mr. A. Coxen, of Brisbane, Queensland,—by Mr. A. G. Butler, on four new species of Butterflies of the genus *Protophonia*, belonging to the collection of Mr. H. Druce,—from Messrs. P. L. Selater and O. Salvin, on three new species of South American Birds: these were proposed to be called *Microcerculus squamulatus*, *Automolus straticeps*, and *Tigrioma Salmoni*,—by Prof. Newton, on a MS., in the French Archives de la Marine, which contained some additional evidence as to the original Fauna of Rodriguez. The Professor called special attention to the unknown writer's account of the terrestrial birds of that island, amongst which were mentioned the "Solitaire," the *Erythromachus leguati* of A. Milne-Edwards, and other now extinct forms,—from Dr. A. B. Meyer, Director of the Royal Natural History Museum, Dresden, on a new Bird of Paradise, skins of which had been sent to him by Mr. Van Musschenbroek, the Dutch Resident at Ternate, and which it was proposed to call *Diphyllodes Gulielmi III.*. The habitat of this bird is the inner mountains of Eastern Waigiu,—from Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, supplementary to a former paper on the species of *Helicidae*, of the sub-genus *Plectopylis*.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 20.—Annual General Meeting.—Dr. R. J. Mann, President, in the chair.—Eighteen gentlemen were elected Fellows, and the names of six candidates for admission were read.—The Secretary read the Report of the Council, which was received and adopted.—The President delivered his address, in which he dwelt in detail upon the various measures carried out by the Society during the past year, and in doing so alluded to the action of the Maritime Conference in forwarding uniform and consentaneous operations on the part of meteorologists; the establishment of a uniform system of record by the combined action of the Society and the Meteorological Office of the Government, which has been adopted by the Army Medical Department; and the starting of a considerable series of authorized and carefully inspected observatories, which have been planned upon a geographical base, so as to give a comprehensive grasp of the meteorology of England, and so as to enable returns to be periodically made which present at a glance the leading features of climate and season. The value of these



stations, it was pointed out, had been materially increased by a system of concerted action which had been agreed upon between the Meteorological Society and the Meteorological Office of the Government, and which it was intended to extend as the best and most available situations for other observatories could be determined upon. The President next spoke of the large addition that had been made to the usefulness of the Society by the acquisition to its ranks of a considerable number of the most distinguished meteorologists of foreign lands; of the importance of a scientific alliance with the Public Officers of Health, who are now so closely connected with meteorological investigations; of the influence of exceptional seasons upon the health of the community; of investigations in progress with the climate, and especially the winter climate, of London, now of daily importance to some three millions and a half; of systematic observations of the influence of seasons upon animals and plants; of the formation by the Society of a library of standard meteorological works; and of the introduction of close study of the physical condition and aspects of the Sun in connexion with changes of weather and vicissitudes of season—a subject which is now getting to be of surpassing interest on account of the brilliant discoveries and marvellous deductions that have recently been made in this noble branch of scientific research.—The following gentlemen were elected Officers and Council for the ensuing year: *President*, Dr. R. J. Mann; *Vice-Presidents*, C. Brooke, H. S. Eaton, R. Field, and Capt. H. Toynbee; *Treasurer*, H. Perigall; *Trustees*, Sir Antonio Brady and S. W. Silver; *Secretaries*, G. J. Symons and Dr. J. W. Tripe; *Foreign Secretary*, R. H. Scott; *Council*, P. Bicknell, C. O. F. Cator, Dr. C. B. Fox, F. Gaster, W. J. Harris, J. P. Harrison, J. K. Laughton, R. J. Lecky, W. C. Nash, Rev. S. J. Perry, W. Sowerby, and E. O. W. Whitehouse.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—*Jan. 22.*—Sir G. Campbell in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Objects to which Effort might Properly be Directed,' by Sir G. Campbell.

*Jan. 26.*—The Rev. H. Waller in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'On the General Condition of Africa,' by the Rev. H. Waller, and 'On the Early History of the Zulu Kaffirs of Natal,' by the Hon. T. Shepstone.

*Jan. 27.*—Sir M. Heron in the chair.—Seven new Members were proposed for election.—The paper read was, 'On the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain,' by Capt. Bedford Pim, R.N., M.P.

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—*Jan. 26.*—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Prof. Busk, President, in the chair.—In the Report of the Council it was stated that during the past year the debts of the Institute, amounting to nearly 700*l.*, had been paid off, and that 1875 would open with the best prospects of success for the Institute. It was intended to issue a quarterly journal with a punctuality that could not be observed during the four previous years of the existence of the Institute.—The President delivered his Annual Address, in which he gave a summary of anthropological work done in England and on the Continent since the last anniversary.—A vote of thanks was given to Prof. Busk for the great services he had rendered to the Institute during his two years of office.—The ballot for 1875 was then announced, as follows:—*President*, Col. A. Lane Fox; *Vice-Presidents*, Prof. G. Busk, J. Evans, A. W. Franks, F. Galton, G. Harris, and Sir J. Lubbock; *Directors*, E. W. Brabrook and F. W. Rudler; *Treasurer*, Rev. D. I. Heath; *Council*, Dr. J. Beddoe, W. Blackmore, H. G. Bohn, Hyde Clarke, Dr. J. B. Davis, W. B. Dawkins, R. Dunn, D. Forbes, Sir D. Gibb, C. Harrison, J. P. Harrison, Prof. T. M. K. Hughes, T. J. Hutchinson, Prof. Huxley, F. G. H. Price, J. E. Price, C. R. Des Ruffières, Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., Rt. Hon. D. H. Stone, and E. B. Tylor.

**PHYSICAL.**—*Jan. 16.*—Prof. Gladstone, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. H. Perkin, C. H.

Lemann, and W. Bottomley were elected Members.—A paper was read, 'On the Electrolysis of certain Metallic Chlorides,' by Prof. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe. If metallic copper be immersed in solution of cupric chloride, insoluble cuprous chloride is formed upon it. The authors found that if a platinum strip be joined to one of copper and the two immersed, the insoluble cuprous salt was also deposited upon the platinum. Attributing this result to the electrolysis of the cupric salt by a feeble current, they tried the effect of a zinc-platinum cell excited by common water and with platinum electrodes in the cupric chloride. Cuprous chloride appeared at the negative, and chlorine at the positive electrode. An ordinary Grove's cell also gave cuprous chloride for the first two or three minutes, but afterwards metallic copper. A zinc and a platinum plate were joined and immersed in the cupric chloride; cuprous chloride was deposited upon the platinum, the edges being also encrusted with metallic copper. With magnesium in place of the zinc, a larger proportion of copper was obtained. Mercuric and ferric chloride being analogous to cupric chloride induced the authors to experiment with them also. Precisely analogous results were obtained, mercurous and ferrous chlorides being obtained at the negative electrode.—A communication was made by Prof. Guthrie 'On Salt Solutions and Attached Water.' Continuing the direction of research previously indicated, and the results of which were communicated to the Society in November last, the author described the following facts. Contrary to the generally received opinion, the minimum temperature attainable by mixing ice with a salt is very independent of the ratio of the two and of their temperature and of the state of division of the ice. The temperature of a mixture of ice and a salt is as constant and precise as the melting points of ice. The nine salts resulting from the union of potassium, sodium, and ammonium on the one hand, and chlorine, bromine, and iodine on the other, were examined in reference to their cryohydrates, the temperatures of the formation of which range from  $-28^{\circ}$  to  $-11^{\circ}$  C. For the same halogen, sodium salts assume less water than ammonium, and ammonium less than potassium. For the same metal, iodine salts assume less water than bromine, and bromine salts less than chlorine. The result of the examination of thirty-five salts establishes the identity of the temperature at which the cryohydrate is formed with the temperature got by mixing the salt with ice. Only two apparent exceptions to this identity have been as yet observed. The temperature at which a cryohydrate is formed is, with similar salts, lower according as it assumes a less molecular ratio of water. There appear to be no exceptions to the rule, that the lower the temperature got by mixing the salt with ice, the lower the molecular ratio of water. The temperature of incipient solidification of spirits of wine of different strengths was also examined. It was found that from spirits containing more water than the four molecule hydrate pure ice was separated, and that the temperature gradually sank to  $-34^{\circ}$  C., when the ratio of the four molecule hydrate was reached; thence the temperature remained constant and the whole solidified into a hard mass. When a spirit richer than this cryohydrate is cooled, the cryohydrate separates, and stronger and stronger spirit is left which ultimately defies the source of cold to solidify it. Prof. A. Dupré's experiments regarding the maximum temperature produced on diluting alcohol are singularly confirmed. For this experimenter showed that this very four molecule ratio produced the greatest heat in its formation. Ethylic ether, which dissolves water and is dissolved by it, seems to form a definite cryohydrate. Water saturated with ether solidifies at  $-2^{\circ}$  C. without separation of ether. The icy mass so got, when ignited, burns with a colourless flame, the heat of which just suffices to melt the ice.

**MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.**  
Mus. Musical Association, 4.—'Fallacy of Dr. Day's Theory of Harmony; with a brief Outline of the Elements of a New System,' Mr. C. E. Stephens.

**Mon.** Entomological, 7.  
Society of Engineers, 7½.—President's Inaugural Address.  
Victoria Institute, 8.—'Indestructibility of Force,' Prof. T. R. Birks; 'Philosophy of Human Consciousness,' Rev. S. Walnwright.  
Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Mr. H. Weekes.  
Society of Arts, 8.—'Alcohol: its Action and its Use,' Lecture VI., Dr. B. W. Richardson (Cantor Lecture).  
British Architects, 8.  
United Service Institution, 8½.—'The Unsurveyed World, 1874,' Staff-Commander T. A. Hall, R.N.  
**Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom,' Mr. E. Ray Lankester.  
Zoological, 8.—'Kangaroo called *Halmaturus lucosus* by M. L. d'Alberty, and its Affinities,' Mr. A. H. Garrod; 'Some rare Parrots living in the Society's Gardens,' Mr. Selater.  
Civil Engineers, 8.—'Origin of the Chesil Bank, and Relation of the existing Beaches to past Geological Changes independent of the present Coast Section,' Prof. J. Prestwich.  
Surveyors, 8.—'Discussion on the Landlord and Tenant Question.'  
**Wed.** Literature, 8.—'Classification of MSS. chiefly in Relation to the Catalogue in the British Museum,' Mr. W. de Gray Birch.  
Society of Arts, 8.—'Protection of Buildings and Ships from Fire, with Arrangements for the Ventilation of Ships,' Mr. J. A. Coleman.  
Horticultural, 8.—'Fungi as Causes of Disease real or supposed,' Rev. M. I. Berkeley.  
**Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.  
Antiquaries, 8.  
Linnean, 8.—'Origin of Prevailing Systems of Phylloclaxis,' Rev. G. Henslow; 'Plants and Insects of Kerguelen's Land,' Mr. H. N. Moesley; 'Aristaria americana, &c.,' Mr. J. Gannin.  
Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Mr. H. Weekes.  
**Fri.** Royal Institution, 9.—'Physiological Action of Light,' Mr. J. Dewar.  
Philosophical, 8.—'On Rhythm,' II., Prof. J. B. Mayer.  
**Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Discovery of the Temple of Diana, and Results of the Government Excavations at Ephesus,' Mr. J. T. Wood.

### Science Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish in the course of the spring, a work under the title of 'The Unseen Universe; or, Physical Speculations on Immortality.' It is said to be the joint work of two well-known physicists.

THE scientific part of the forthcoming Polar Expedition will not fail through want of advice and instruction, for while the Geographical Society are preparing their promised Manual of Geography and Physical Geography, the Royal Society are getting ready a Manual of Physical and Natural Science. Thus the explorers may prepare themselves for observations on magnetism, on meteorology, on the tides which in the Arctic zone are peculiar, on geology and botany, on natural history, particularly that part of it which includes the minor forms of marine life; and last, though not least, ethnology is to be attended to, as opportunity may offer. This is a good scheme; almost too good, for opportunities can hardly be other than rare, especially in the ethnic system, in the frozen and desolate regions around the Pole. The Admiralty have relaxed their original intention to appoint none but naval men as scientific observers, and the Council of the Royal Society have recommended for appointment as naturalists to the Expedition, Capt. Feilden, R.A. (at present in Malta) and Mr. Chichester Hart, of Dublin. Hence we may conclude that in the persons of these two gentlemen botany and zoology are provided for. Meanwhile the naval preparations are actively carried on; the two vessels selected for the Expedition, the *Alert* and the *Bloodhound*, are being strengthened with all possible despatch, and the victualling department is busy in cooking and concentrating provisions of the best kind into the smallest possible space.

COULD not arrangements be made in the Polar Expedition for testing the theory that the streams of light and other brilliant phenomena which accompany displays of the aurora are due to the presence of minute metallic particles floating in the atmosphere?

As it is a matter of some considerable importance that the surveys of mines and collieries should be made with especial relation to the variations of the needle, Sir G. B. Airy has caused the *Colliery Guardian* to be furnished with a map, constructed by Mr. James Glaisher, marked with the lines of the Magnetic Declination for 1875. The lines of equal magnetic declination given are:—From near Eastbourne to near Norwich,  $19^{\circ}$  W.; from near Christchurch to near Hull,  $20^{\circ}$  W.; from near Plympton to near Shields,  $21^{\circ}$  W.; from near Milford to near Maryport,  $22^{\circ}$  W. The Magnetic Declination in the United States forms the subject of a paper by Mr. Charles A. Schott, of the United States Survey, in the *American Journal of Science and Art* for January.

'GEOLOGICAL Notes on the Nowrook Peninsula, Disco Island, and the Country in the Vicinity of Disco Bay, North Greenland,' by Mr. Robert Brown, of Campster, has been reprinted from the *Transactions of the Geological Society of Glasgow*, and circulated with a map of Mid-Greenland. This pamphlet is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the geology of Greenland.

In our Physical Notes of last week, we mentioned the fact that particles of solid matter floating in the atmosphere are collected by the flakes of snow during their fall, and thus are brought to the surface of the earth in a convenient form for examination. Some of the snow which fell in Paris on the 16th and 25th of last December was collected and examined by M. Tissandier. That which had been collected from the summit of the towers of Notre Dame exhibited under the microscope a large number of corpuscles, whilst a litre of the snow-water yielded on evaporation 0.118 gramme of solid residue, which consisted of organic matter and various salts, in which the presence of iron was abundantly proved. Thus confirming the observations of M. Nordenskiöld.

The 'Statistical Atlas of the United States,' by Mr. Francis A. Walker, authorized by an Act of Congress, is being issued in Parts. Part 2 embraces the department of Social and Industrial Statistics. Part 3 comprehends the Vital Statistics. Part 1, which is devoted to the Physical Features of the United States, is yet in the press. In these Maps and Diagrams, all the great facts in political and social science are made impressively intelligible to every eye.

MR. SPILLER, desiring to produce a light for photographic purposes which should be free from the dangers attending the new light obtained from nitric oxide and the bisulphide of carbon, exhibited to the Photographic Society, at its last meeting, a splendid light produced by dropping small pieces of brimstone into fused saltpetre, in a glass tube.

## PINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House.—NOW OPEN from Nine till dusk, the EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and DECEASED MASTERS OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, sixpence; ditto bound, with pencil, One Shilling; Season Tickets, Five shillings.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES, is NOW OPEN. 6, Pall Mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The NINTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—Gallery, 33, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Crusaders,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—1s.—Brilliantly lighted at dusk and on dull days.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—WINTER EXHIBITION.  
(Concluding Notice.)

ON Gallery IV. are several pictures by early Italian artists besides those already mentioned. The first of these to be noticed is Mr. W. Graham's *Illustration of the 'Orlando Furioso'* (No. 162), by Dosso Dossi, whose 'Adoration of the Magi' is in the National Gallery. The still more interesting 'La Vierge, l'Enfant-Jésus et Saint-Joseph' is in the Louvre. The latter was, doubtless, produced by Dosso in conjunction with his brother Battista. They were Ferrarese painters of note in their day, pupils of L. Costa, and their works show traces of his teaching in romantic feeling for their subjects and a certain fullness of colour. Dosso was a great friend of Ariosto's, and produced designs which were engraved at the heads of the cantos of the 'Orlando Furioso,' an important circumstance in connexion with this picture.—*The Garden of Souls* (173), an early Venetian (?) picture, has many elements to charm lovers of naïve art. The title is somewhat fanciful, for the subject probably represents nothing which these terms can be said to indicate. Three ladies, clad in white, are walking in a palace garden; the building is in the

distance; in the garden is a quaint peacock. This bird has been credited with the honours of the title. In their half-cultured style, the figures are beautiful. The whole is a capital example of a certain class of Venetian designs in which active modern imaginations probably see more than the producers saw.

A *Young Man's Head* (175), ascribed to the old English painter John Bettes, is strictly in the German manner, of which Holbein's pictures are the best-known examples. It is a bust, nearly in full face, in a black cap and coat trimmed with brown fur. Admirably drawn, capitally painted in a thin fashion, with excess of red in the carnations, thoroughly expressive, idiosyncratic, and lively, this, whether by Bettes or not,—there seems no other evidence for the ascription than the signature,—is a very valuable example.—We are sorry to notice that the famous and always charming *Portrait of Edward the Sixth* (179), by Holbein, so interesting as showing the painter's style at a well-ascertained date, 1539, has been damaged: the panel appears to have been cracked, and pieces of the priming have fallen off, taking the colour with them. Its history is complete. It was a new year's gift from Holbein to Henry the Eighth, afterwards in the Arundel Collection, engraved by Hollar, and copied by J. Oliver for Charles the First. It belonged to Sir R. Worsley, whose portrait, by Reynolds, is here, No. 218. Another version of the same picture, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, was here in 1870. It is easy to guess why Holbein should repeat so charming a portrait.—G. Pedrini's *Virgin and Child* (180) is a fine example of the school it represents.

We must look to the more ancient Gothic ecclesiastical sculptures for the origin of such compositions as *The Virgin rising from the Tomb* (187), belonging to Mr. Fuller Maitland, and ascribed to Fra Angelico da Fiesole, whose work, however, it resembles in no single quality. It is too hard in handling, and crude and unlovely in colour; and besides it is neither spiritual enough in its inspiration nor beautiful enough in its treatment and elements to be by Fra Giovanni. The Virgin is seated on clouds of symbolic form and colour, and enclosed by a vesica-shaped nimbus, which may be said to be sustained by the angels who bear the Virgin aloft. This appearance is above a tomb where SS. Bonaventura and Francis kneel. The Virgin's lilies burst from the earth of the grave. As is usual with subjects of this character, the background is a landscape. On the whole, this is an extremely interesting picture, but hardly by Fra Angelico, among whose works, however, Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle give it a place. It was at Manchester in 1857 (59), and has been engraved in the 'Etruria Pittrice.'

Close to this debatable example is another early work, a more important and finer picture, wrought in a higher vein of art, and with a truer poetry, for, to say the truth, the 'Ascension' is a little prosaic. This is Mr. F. Cook's *Adoration of the Infant Saviour* (184), which was in the Barker Collection, and ought to have been bought for the National Gallery. It has sustained considerable injury, and severe "restoration" has proved exceedingly hurtful to it. It is ascribed to Fra Filippo Lippi, and by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle (II. 350) has been recognized as containing elements common in the works of Pesellino. This suggestion of the learned authors is worthy of serious consideration. There is a picture of this subject, of a different form, but with elements in the design not unlike these before us; it is by Pesellino, and in the Uffizi. This abounds in animals, riders, pompous and rustic incidents. Its true subject is 'The Adoration of the Kings,' and the picture is a circle, with the Virgin on our right, seated before the stable, which is thatched with straw, on the top of which is a peacock, sunning himself. A king, kneeling, kisses the foot of the child. A long procession of the attendants on the three kings winds from the distance, and gives abundant opportunities for the display of those incidental bits of character in which Pesellino, not less than Lippi, his model, delighted, as, in fact, did nearly

all the early painters who, after the archaic, devotional period, treated this subject.—That is undoubtedly a Filippo Lippi which hangs near this work, and belongs to Mr. Graham, *The Virgin and Child, with Angels* (185). There is hardly a nobler picture here. The Virgin holding Christ, stands; He plays with the goldfinch, and puts its beak to His lips. His face is intensely beautiful in its sweet naturalism; the figures of the angels are not less charming than that of Christ.

The painting belonging to Mr. Fuller Maitland, and described under the title, *Subject uncertain: SS. John the Baptist, Dominic, Jerome, and Antonio, Archbishop of Florence, represented below* (181), attributed to Cosimo Rosselli, is really not so difficult to understand, nor, being understood, so hard to appreciate, as the inchoate title might lead the unwary reader to suppose. A very superficial knowledge of early art will dissipate its obscurities. It represents what is properly called the Adoration of the Cross, as symbolized by the attitude of the Redeemer, in a fashion not uncommon in archaic design, and continued, by traditional practice, in the hands of Cosimo Rosselli—a man who may be said to have inherited art from more than one ancestral generation. He was born so far back in artistic chronology as 1439, and possessed by no means advanced notions in design. Cosimo's work is far more archaic in conception than that by Fra Angelico in the chapter-house of S. Marco, Florence, which must be considerably older than the picture before us. There is much that is common to both works. This one should be considered along with the work by the same painter which is now in the Louvre. Nevertheless, it seems to us that Rosselli has received rather hard measure, and that his considerable merits have not been sufficiently acknowledged. This picture, which, however, is admitted to be one of Cosimo's better productions, warrants us in demurring to much that has been said in disparagement of the painter, and claiming for him a higher place of honour than has been allotted to him. Our readers may remember that it was at Manchester in 1867, the first great gathering of Art, and an event of the highest possible importance in æsthetic annals. Christ, in the attitude of the Crucifixion, with his arms extended and slightly raised above the ground, standing on a chalice, appears, as in a vision, to four holy personages, who are especially associated with Florence. It is a design having a distinct reference to archaic tympana, and comprises forms which would probably not have existed but for what we are accustomed to style the Byzantine inspiration. The whole pertaining, as it does, to the great Sacrifice, has a symbolic reference, which need not be described; but the work also possesses a curious interest as standing between the symbolic and mystical manifestations of early art, and the realistic displays which were in vogue when this example was produced, which latter modes merged finally in such forms of design as are purely artistic. He is clad as the king, and royally draped, from neck to ankle, in a jewelled robe, and with a crown on his head, his feet and hands being bare. His expression was originally intended to be noble and severe, with something of the impassive character that was derived from Christian archaic or Pagan antique sculptural art. Behind him is a vesica-shaped aureole, of angels and cherubim, comprising figures of much higher beauty and elevation of sentiment than we are accustomed to expect from painters of Rosselli's stamp. At the sides of the cross kneel, two on either hand, four saints with appropriate emblems, SS. Mark, John the Evangelist, Dominic, and Antonino, Archbishop of Florence. All these personages are closely connected with Florence, and more especially with the Convent of S. Marco, where, as Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle remark (II. 324), this picture may "possibly" have originally been placed, as described by Vasari, who, "Cosimo Rosselli," tells us that this painter depicted the cross with the two Evangelists, the Archbishop, and other figures, in the chapel of the silk weavers, church of S. Marco, where the brothers Salviati dedicated a chapel to

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St. Antonino, and which is to this day decorated with subjects of the famous archbishop's life. This archbishop was frequently represented in Dominican painting and sculpture. Among other places, his portrait appears in the frame of the great fresco by Fra Angelico, before named, which was painted during the Saint's lifetime.

A *Virgin and Child* (182), by Carlo Crivelli, is one of the sweetest and most pure of that charming romantic painter's smaller works. It belongs to the owner of so many fine things in this gallery, Mr. W. Graham, who sends likewise Bellini's *Portrait of a Young Man* (186), showing a youth in a black cap, with bushy hair, a white and black dress, the face in three-quarters view to our left, the eyes to the front, the whole being three-quarters the size of life—a beautiful, clearly painted, and rich picture; a fine example of its kind. We have from the same owner the excellent *Portraits of the Sassetti, Father and Son* (188), half-lengths of a gentleman in a red dress and black skull-cap, and a boy in a white coat and scarlet cap; the latter standing in profile by the side of the former, and looking earnestly and with simple affection in his father's face.

Referring to our notice of *Neapolitan Fish-Girls bathing by Moonlight* (261), let us say that we see no reason to doubt its having been the picture exhibited at the date mentioned. Our critical task is complete; the duty of thanking those who have generously lent pictures to the public remains to be performed. Every owner who has contributed to this Exhibition is entitled to the gratitude of all visitors; but we are especially indebted to the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bolckow, the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. Graham, Mr. A. Levy, Mr. Fuller Maitland, Sir W. Miles, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Earl of Yarborough.

#### M. JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET.

LAST week we briefly announced the death of this great painter—an artist for artists—whose works, moreover, are instinct with that solemnity which, however mournful it may be at times, is never, as any possibility, so far inferior to the highest as to be cynical. Millet's genius, not being of an irritable kind, was incapable of the weakness of cynicism; nor was the man, in the slightest degree, a recluse, or one of those who, in a melodramatic mood, shun the faces of their fellow-men. Self-centred he was, and bent on living out his own idea of life; devoted to art, with a half-unconscious sort of heroism, which, recognizing nothing but the truth before him, had no conception of turning from the pursuit of that vision. But Millet was no ascetic or hypochondriac; in fact, he was much the reverse. His loss is felt so deeply in Paris, that some of the artistic journals have appeared with black borders. "There is but one way to paint," said Millet, "and that is to paint truly." But he saw truth in noble generalizations of tone and tint; he found grand and solemn forms in the figures of peasants and the contours of landscapes. He found truth in the amazing brilliancy of a cloud lining, in the inexhaustible tones of a hill-side at evening; nay, he could be as full of imagination as Rembrandt, and, like him, Millet did not disdain to be grave in depicting the gloomy shadows of a cow-shed. To Millet, the "subject," as we call it in England, was next to nothing; his "subject" was the sentiment of certain combinations of effect, colours, masses, and forms. If these combinations take the student's mind, it is well for him, and the painter's charm is irresistible. In his art, Millet came nearer to Rembrandt than any of the moderns in dealing sometimes with unbounded wealth of light, sometimes with worlds of shade—now producing ineffable mysteries of tone, then seeming to meditate in a solemn paradise of colour. Few of this artist's pictures have yet been seen in England, but on these much admiration has been lavished, for there is something in their sobriety, not to say sadness, which enchants thoughtful English amateurs, and they prize a work the more highly if it is absolutely

devoid of showy features. We have noticed these importations as they occurred, and we hope to write on more of them.

The artist died on Wednesday, January 20, at the age of sixty years, and after an illness of some duration. He was the son of a peasant, born at Gréville (Manche), in 1815. He was a pupil of Paul Delaroche, a master whose teaching suited the saturnine genius of the student. A man of the country, to him was revealed in the fullest measure the pathos, be it cheerful or be it sad, of French *payage*,—a term to which belongs a somewhat different and much higher sense than that which we convey by the word "landscape." A peasant's son may be said to have been born in the grey chamber of peasant life. This enabled him to impart such a terrible sadness to the well-known subject from the famous fable, 'Death and the Woodcutter'; the same circumstance—it is hard to call it an advantage—stood him in stead when he depicted the ploughman, the woman churning, the chaff-cutters, the wool-carders, the shepherds, and the goose-keepers. And to each one of these, he, as has been well said, conveyed the sentiment of the command to toil and live by toiling. From 'Death and the Woodcutter' to the profound and peaceful pathos of the 'Angelus—Evening,' all Millet's masterpieces illustrate the history of man toiling on the earth; but he depicted them in no mean, desponding, and miserable spirit, but solemnly, patiently, and faithfully labouring. The abounding pathos was austere, but never low.

Nearly all Millet's pictures represent the ordinary pastoral occupations of the French. He never dramatized his subjects, still less did he infuse melo-drama into his pictures. It was enough to him to make, as an able French critic has lately said, admirable works of a sower, a grafter, of one who binds a sheaf. No one painted Nature with more fidelity than he, with more photographic truth; but his fidelity was large as well as idiosyncratic. He made his *début* in 1844, with a picture called 'The Milk-woman,' 'Œdipus,' 'The Jews in Babylon' (1845), 'French Peasant, seated,' 'Sowers,' 'Hay-makers' (1850), 'Reapers,' 'A Shepherd,' 'Sheep—Shearers' (1852), 'A Peasant Grafting' (1855), 'Gleaners' (1857), 'A Woman Feeding her Cow' (1859), 'A Woman Feeding her Child,' 'Expectation,' 'A Sheep-Shearer,' 'A Shepherd leading Home his Flock,' 'A Woman Carding Wool,' 'A Peasant leaning on his Hoe,' 'Shepherd with his Flock,' 'Peasant Taking Home a Calf born in the Fields,' 'The End (extremity) of the Village of Gréville' (1866), 'Death and the Woodcutter,' 'A Park, with Sheep, by Moonlight,' 'The Potato Crop,' 'The Potato Planters,' 'Angelus—Evening,'—of this the chalk study is now in the Gallery of the Society of French Artists,—(1867), 'November,' 'The Knitting Lesson' (1869).

In producing these pictures Millet spent a large portion of his life, and during the latter part of that time he resided in a little country-house of the most unpretending kind at Barbizon, a village, or rather a long street, on the borders of the Forest of Fontainebleau. The quiet, the artistic associations, and the proximity to beautiful scenery determined, no doubt, Millet's choice of a residence. In this house he dwelt with his large family in the simplest way imaginable, and living a most studious life. It was not until just before the Franco-German war that Fortune, at least in her golden phase, could be said to smile on the painter of so many meditative and sad pictures, the motive of which usually represented the inspiration of Labryère. The troubles of the war checked the artist's prosperity, and he was but just recovering the lost chances when he was prostrated by the illness which terminated his career.

A Parisian, who is, however, by no means without sympathy for the subtler art of Millet, thus describes the person of the painter:—"One night, at first sight, have taken him for a peasant. He had a strong and very vigorous look, with very small but keenly penetrating eyes; his hair and beard were short and grey, encircling a face of

strongly marked character; he was accustomed to wear sabots when at home, likewise a knitted waistcoat, which joined badly with his trousers, thus revealing a belt of shirt. He had, of course, an aspect curiously different from that which obtains with French painters in general, the wiser and abler of whom affect the simple style of the upper-middle class in French costume." Millet was buried at Barbizon on the 23rd instant, numbers of artists and amateurs attending the funeral of the poet-painter who has departed from among us.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE private view of the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings, Dudley Gallery, takes place to-day (Saturday). The collection will be opened to the public on Monday next.

MR. H. H. ARMSTEAD has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the place of Mr. Woolner. The next in order of votes was Mr. Alma Tadema, who, at the final trial, received twenty votes to Mr. Armstead's twenty-seven.

AT a recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, the fine Equatorial, by Messrs. Cooke & Sons, known as the "Matthew Equatorial," was placed at Mr. J. Brett's disposal, in order to aid his endeavours to improve astronomical drawing, and with the view of relieving the moon and planets from the misrepresentations they have too often suffered (in silence) at the hands of astronomers whose skill in drawing was, unfortunately, not upon a par with their mathematical attainments; and he is now engaged in designing an observatory for its reception.

WE understand that the ancient topography of London is about to lose one of its few eminent features. "The Oxford Arms," in Warwick Lane, one of the most picturesque inns in the metropolis, is to be pulled down.

THE restoration of Maclise's stereochrome picture, 'The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher,' is not the only improvement which has been effected in the Royal Gallery at Westminster. All visitors have long felt annoyed, and the painter himself was grievously oppressed, by the gorgeous chromatic displays in this gallery, due to the excess of garish coloured light which, passing through the too splendid stained glass, fell on the paintings, and in quaint forms of lions, tigers, and other heraldic monsters, utterly ruined poor Maclise's colouring. Readers of these columns remember the artist's urgent and repeated complaints. Official apathy on the subject was, beyond all question, a chief cause of the gloom which clouded Maclise's later years, and it is not too much to say that the painter's death was in no small degree due to the disappointment which attended the completion of these water-glass pictures, the crowning works of his life. Critics declared in vain that no works of British Art surpassed, if any equalled, those pictures in merit and value. The artist was neglected; and he conceived himself, and not without strong reason, insulted by the treatment vouchsafed to his labours. In fact, he died a broken-hearted man. His spirit might now, however, take comfort if it could re-visit the scene of so much toil and distress. The rampant lions and other heraldic triumphs have disappeared, and his pictures may be seen now as well as the radically bad arrangements of the hall permit, involving, as these do, the use of clearstories admitting double cross lights on the walls. It appears that chemical means have been employed to reduce the colouring of the animals and their accompaniments to a fine and harmonious whole in *grisaille*. The improvement is so great as to be almost magical. We are delighted to find that considerable improvements of the same kind, showing a finer taste than that which used to have the ordering of matters, have taken place in many other parts of the Houses of Parliament. As to the Royal Gallery, it is quite practicable to display Maclise's works in a true and effective manner, by closing the clearstories altogether, and opening the

central panels of the roof for the admission of light. We trust some day, when the nobility of the great pictures is appreciated, that this will be done, so that the wronged painter's spirit may have rest.

At the sale of the old masters' pictures in the Salamanca Collection, which took place on Monday and Tuesday last, at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, three Goyas realized respectively 212*l.*, 300*l.*, and 204*l.*; three Murillos, 280*l.*, 204*l.*, and 800*l.*; two Riberas, 242*l.* and 220*l.*; two Velasquez, 772*l.* and 680*l.*; two Müllers, 488*l.* and 400*l.* The total amount realized at the sale was 13,464*l.*

THE collection of tabatières, miniatures, enamels, ivories, and old lacquer wares bequeathed to the Louvre by M. and Madame Philippe Lenoir is now exhibited in one of the chambers of the former Musée des Souverains. The pictures transported from the Luxembourg have been placed in the second floor of the Louvre.

MR. WOOLNER's statue of Lord Palmerston, the work enlarged to suit the revised scale for such figures, was successfully cast in bronze on Saturday last, at the Manor Foundry, Chelsea. It will shortly be set up in its place in the Houses of Parliament. The statue of Lord Lawrence, described in these columns, a short time ago, as having been cast in the Manor Foundry, will soon be sent to Calcutta, to occupy the place for which it was designed. It is a pity Londoners have not had an opportunity of seeing this sculpture.

A CORRESPONDENT desires particulars of the life of Georges Michel, referred to in our notes of last week. Our Correspondent may find nearly all that is known and published on the subject, with abundance of reflections to boot, in M. Alfred Sensier's 'Étude sur Georges Michel,' Paris, 1873, which, as before stated, we reviewed when published; a translation giving the substance of this may be found in an Appendix to the Catalogue of the current Exhibition of the Society of French Artists.

WE have received from Messrs. Pilgeram & Lefèvre a proof impression from a plate in mezzotint after Mr. E. Nicol's "Steady, Johnnie, Steady!" representing a young fisherman receiving a lesson from his father, an old Scotchman, while they stand together on the bank of a stream, the former having cleverly, but somewhat impatiently, cast his line. Our readers will remember the painting at a recent Royal Academy Exhibition. The print is a capital reproduction, giving the spirit of the original with much success. As such it will be welcome to Mr. Nicol's numerous admirers.

MESSRS. LOW & Co. send us No. 1 of a new series of 'The Picture Gallery,' comprising tolerable photographs from four of Reynolds's better known pictures, with a descriptive text. The publishers propose to select works by Gainsborough, Hogarth, Lawrence, Wilkie, Constable, Turner, and others, "and copy them in a similar manner. As a publication for lovers of albums, of a very "popular" sort of art-books, this work will doubtless be welcome.

MR. F. BRUCKMANN has sent us a neat volume, styled 'German Poets: a Series of Memoirs and Translations,' by J. Gostwick, illustrated. The book opens with clear and concise remarks on the poets who preceded Klopstock, including the Minnesingers and Romance writers. Of Mr. Gostwick's taste and tact in translating verse from the German we have already spoken highly. The fault of the collection of translations before us is that the examples are too few. They are all excellent and full of spirit; above all, they are remarkable for rendering with felicity the distinctive qualities of each specimen of verse, the styles of the authors being discriminated with unusual skill, so that the whole is free from mannerism, the great defect of collected translations by one hand. The illustrations are tolerably good photographs from popular portraits of the poets who are referred to in the volume.

## MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, 7.30. Mozart's MASS, No. 1, Spohr's 'CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER,' and Mendelssohn's 'ATHALIE.' Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Ellen Horne, Miss Julia Eiton, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Theodore Distin. Organist, Mr. William. The Illustrative Verses to 'Athalie' will be recited by Mr. Ryder.—Tickets, 2*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.*

## NATIONAL OPERA-HOUSE.

THE *Athenæum* has referred at various times to a project for the erection of a National Opera-house, in which Italian Opera representations should be given during the fashionable season. The notion dates from as far back as the opening of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden Theatre; but it was only some four years ago that the project assumed a practical shape. This was due to the determination of a rich and noble amateur to erect at his own cost a suitable edifice, to carry the enterprise on for three years, and then to present the building as a gift to the nation for its permanent working. To achieve this end, it was deemed imperative to find a freehold site in such a situation as would render it most convenient for the patrons and frequenters of Opera-houses. But the search for a piece of land to the extent of some 200 by 180 feet has only led to constant negotiations, and the project has failed signally. At one period, success seemed likely to attend the attempt to convert Leicester Square, for which the sum of 30,000*l.* was asked, into the proposed Opera-house, and plans were prepared by an eminent architect—now no more—under the supervision of Sir Michael Costa, for the building—plans that, if carried out, would have given London a theatre second to no other one in Europe for comfort and convenience; but the delicate question of title cropped up; and a superior authority, a property lawyer, whose opinion was unquestionable, stated emphatically that no building could be erected on the spot without causing a "lawsuit on every stone of the square." A liberal offer was made for Exeter Hall, with the expectation of acquiring surrounding property; but the proprietors decided that it should not be sold for the lyric drama, as it was founded mainly for religious meetings. Another project on a larger scale was to purchase the ground-rents of the land on which Her Majesty's Theatre, the hotel in Charles Street, and shops in Pall Mall and Haymarket stand, to buy also the leases of the existing buildings, and to erect a new theatre altogether, with a façade to Charles Street. The immense cost of this plan prevented its realization. Other negotiations, which involved the clearance of houses in particular spots, also came to nothing, owing to the enormous sums demanded for compensation. The last idea was to buy the freehold of a piece of land adjoining the St. Stephen's Club, next to the old Board of Control Office; but the Metropolitan Board of Works put up this site to public competition by printed tender, on a lease of eighty years, and the official architect's valuation was not too heavy, as was proved by the offers sent in. Besides the building conditions of the Board of Works were stringent; and as the acquisition of the freehold could not be obtained without this leasing, the munificent donor was once more foiled. Mr. Mapleson, however, who has been anxiously looking out for a permanent home for Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane Theatre being only tenanted on a contract with Mr. Chatterton season by season, found the site on the Thames Embankment so tempting as regards space and approaches, —the latter are rendered perfect by the new road from Charing Cross to the river frontage, now in course of preparation,—that he entered into negotiations for the site, and the Board of Works has leased it to him for eighty years. The agreement has been signed only this week, but no time will be lost by the lessee in carrying out the scheme suggested by the liberal amateur to whom we have referred. Whether the latter will eventually be able to buy the freehold of the site, time will show; but, at all events, Mr. Mapleson is resolved to carry out the intended project of combining a National with Italian Opera,

and Sir Michael Costa, who had promised to be the musical director for a period of three years, at least, will doubtless give his adhesion and support to Mr. Mapleson, assuming that the Impresario will adopt the original scheme in its entirety. It will certainly be a curious fact, and will be important in its results, if private enterprise should achieve in London what governmental capital alone could do for Paris.

## 'THE ANCIENT BRITONS.'

MR. GILBERT A'BECKETT has adopted a conceit that has been common of late, and written a dramatic description of things as they will be in the year 5005; but he has not carried out the notion consistently, for his characters, called Caractacus, Cassivelaunus, Boadicea, Nesta, and Imogen, talk and dress after the fashion of 1875. In Baker, the traveller from the Great South Sea Confederation, who is enlightened as to the Victorian age, there are indications of the march of civilization, which has extended to the Fiji Islands. Mr. O'Connor's scene on the Lambeth side of the Thames, with the broken arches of what was once Westminster Bridge, the Victoria Tower and Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and the Thames Embankment, in ruins, is much more suggestive than the author's dialogue referring to doings in the city of the dead centuries since. The drama is, in fact, somewhat like one of the New Year Paris "Revue's." Mr. German Reed might have assisted the illusion more happily had his music been typical of what is foreshadowed by the Wagnerian theory. His setting is essentially modern, and he has left only a bar for the harmonium, to show that "sweet sounds" are to become ugly and harsh. Fine fun might have been made with a score of grating modulations—of broken times and of vocal crudities. The audience at the St. George's Hall, however, last Monday night, seemed satisfied both with Mr. A'Beckett's smart sayings and Mr. Reed's pleasant tunes, and the acting of Mrs. German Reed (*Boadicea*), and agreeable singing of Miss Fanny Holland (*Nesta*) and of Miss Leonora Braham (*Imogen*), sufficed to render the new entertainment acceptable. It will be still more so if curtailed in those speaking portions which did not interest the hearers. Mr. A'Beckett inherits from his father a keen sense of the ridiculous, but his caricatures are not attained without discursive dialogue. Mr. Corney Grain's *Life-Guardsman*, Mr. T. Bishop's *British Chief*, and even Mr. A. Reed's *Literary Voyager*, are but feeble sketches, which, however, the artists contrive to make lively. Mr. Corney Grain's 'Enchanted Piano' and 'The Three Tenants' follow 'The Ancient Britons.'

## CONCERTS.

HERR WILHELMJ is the latest imported lion of the musical world. When he was last here, some nine years since, he was very young, but he made no great sensation, and his reception has not tempted him to return until now. He has gone the round of Europe as a show violinist. His re-appearance was at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts, on the 21st inst., and he played again at the Crystal Palace on the 23rd, playing on both occasions nearly the same pieces, namely, Mendelssohn's Concerto in *e* minor, Op. 64, a Romance by himself, an arrangement of an air by Bach, and a paraphrase of a larghetto, from Chopin's Piano-forte Concerto in *e* minor, besides a Notturmo by the same composer. It is to be hoped that his repertoire is not confined to stock pieces; but he might have performed Beethoven's Violin Concerto at Sydenham by way of contrast to Mendelssohn's at South Kensington. That he gratified his audiences both in the west and in the south is unquestionable: he had all the customary compliments of recalls and encores. His technical skill is perfect; nothing can be more exact in execution generally, more wondrous in occasional *tours de force*. His tone is equally excellent; but with all his splendid gifts he does not seem to



possess that indescribable power which carries away a large audience. His is, no doubt, marvellous mechanism; but still it is essentially mechanical, and impulsiveness or enthusiasm is not apparent. This is, of course, judging him by the standard of his predecessors, living as well as dead. More hearings may remove first impressions, and he has, as yet, to be estimated by his performances of chamber compositions, more trying for a truly great and exceptional artist than even playing with a full orchestra.

The programmes of the two concerts referred to above may be regarded as decisive of the quality of the respective bands. Even when we make allowance for the superiority of the Crystal Palace Concert Hall over the vast Albert Hall arena, we feel that Herr Mann's orchestra is infinitely the best, and his experience as well as natural qualifications for a conductor are far beyond those of Mr. Barnby. It was a fair test to compare the accompaniments to Mendelssohn's Concerto in the two localities, as well as to contrast the execution of symphonies and overtures. Mdlle. Levier sang at both concerts, and is heard more advantageously in German *Lieder* than in Italian airs. Mr. Sims Reeves was the tenor at Sydenham, and Signor Fabbini (who is English) sang at South Kensington as his substitute.

Handel's oratorio, 'Israel in Egypt,' was given in the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday, with Mdlle. Levier, Miss Poyntz, Miss Sterling, Signor Fabbini, and Mr. Sims Reeves as the announced solo singers. M. Guilmant, the Paris organist, played on this occasion a Toccata and Fugue by Bach, as well as an improvisation on themes by Handel.

Hummel's Sonata, in A major, for pianoforte and violoncello, was introduced for the first time at the Saturday Popular Concerts on the 23rd, Mdlle. Krebs and Signor Piatti being the interpreters; and on the 25th there was another novelty in Chopin's Trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, in E minor, No. 1, Op. 8, executed by Mesdames Krebs and Norman-Néruda and Signor Piatti. The continuous exhumation of works by composers whose speciality has been recognized in certain forms is both interesting and instructive. We all know how great Hummel was in pianoforte illustration, for no composer understood the real quality of the modern grand better than he did; and Chopin, in his dreamy nocturnes and his exquisite dance productions, is universally admitted to be a genius; but it is right to hear Hummel and Chopin when they have left their beaten track, and have associated the piano either with full orchestra, or, in a less degree, with certain instruments, stringed or wind. We have to thank Fraulein Krebs for the presentation of two chamber compositions, and for thus increasing the rich *répertoire* of the popular classical concerts. The accomplished German pianist did full justice to both pianoforte parts, enjoying the able co-operation of Madame Norman-Néruda and Signor Piatti in the trio, in which Chopin aimed at more orthodox rules than when he, in his later career, founded his own fanciful school; in the scherzo his playful fancy is displayed, in the adagio his passionate temperament. Dr. Von Bülow will introduce another composition by Herr Raff next Monday, his 'Suite de Pièces,' in E minor, Op. 72; and there will also be heard, for the first time, Haydn's Stringed Quartet in B flat, Op. 71, No. 1, to be led by Madame Norman-Néruda.

Dr. Von Bülow conducted Mrs. Beesley's benefit orchestral concert, in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on the 20th. The band numbered forty stringed, several London instrumentalists being included therein. Mrs. Beesley, a pupil of Dr. Von Bülow, played Liszt's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat and Hungarian Fantasia, Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillant in B minor, Op. 23, and, with Dr. Von Bülow, Schumann's Andante and Variations in B flat, for two pianofortes. Dr. Von Bülow selected for his solos Field's Nocturno, No. 4, in A, and Liszt-Schubert Valse, from the 'Soirées de Vienne,' No. 6. The orchestral pieces were Beethoven's Overture in C, Op. 124, in which he imitated the style of Handel—a practical joke,

and Herr Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' March. The vocalist was Mdlle. Levier, who sang songs by Schubert and Schumann and an air by Rossini. This programme, for a provincial concert, is remarkable, the more so as Liverpool amateurs have been unjustly accused of not appreciating high-class compositions. We have also read with pleasure of the programme of the Glasgow Choral Union of the 25th inst., which opened with Weber's 'Euryanthe' Overture, and was followed by Schumann's Symphony in B flat, Op. 38, No. 1, Herr Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' Overture, Huldigungsmarsch and Kaisermarsch, all conducted by Dr. Von Bülow, who played, first, Beethoven's Concerto in E flat, No. 5, Op. 73, and, afterwards, Dr. Liszt's Fantasia on Hungarian National Melodies, these pianoforte works being conducted by Mr. Carrodus, *chef d'attaque*. The band consisted of London artists chiefly. The programme-book, we may remark, was nicely printed, the illustrative notes being by "G." of the Crystal Palace, for the works of Weber and Beethoven, and Schumann, and by Mr. E. Dannreuther for the productions of Herr Wagner and Dr. Liszt. As an *entr'acte* to the book, some anecdotes of Beethoven, from Ella's 'Musical Sketches,' were inserted. The amateurs of Glasgow, who are building a grand music-hall, are evidently disposed to extend their knowledge of the world of art. We learn from the *Glasgow Herald* and the *Glasgow News* of Tuesday, that the concert was eminently successful, owing to the careful conducting of the German pianist, whose playing was followed by recalls and enthusiastic cheering.

#### Musical Gossip.

THREE concerts this afternoon (Saturday) and one in the evening indicate confidence that audiences can be found to go any distance. At all events, to get to Sydenham and South Kensington and back again must, in the case of most people, consume the best part of a day; but the town railway stations show that the influx of visitors from some distance is the mainstay of the Crystal Palace Orchestral Concerts and of those held in the Royal Albert Hall, at which the Amateur Society will meet to-night, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, for the first concert of the third season. The Saturday Popular Concerts being given in St. James's Hall, amateurs of classical chamber composition are better off as to geographical position. The early closing movement has been favourable to Saturday concerts, as, indeed, it has proved for the morning performances at theatres.

NEXT Friday (February 5th) the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, Mendelssohn's 'Athalia,' the poem to be recited by Mr. Ryder, Spohr's 'Christian's Prayer,' and Mozart's First Mass. The solo singers will be Miss Wynne, Miss Horne, and Miss Elton; Mr. Pearson and Mr. Distin.

THE next Royal Albert Hall Orchestral Concert will be on the 2nd of February (Tuesday), the London Ballad Concert on Wednesday, the Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts on the 30th and the 1st of February.

DR. VON BÜLOW's final performances this season at the Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts will be on the 30th inst. and the 1st of February. Herr Joachim is expected on the 8th of February. Madame Essipoff will arrive in April, for the Musical Union Matinées. Her success in Paris at two of M. Pasdeloup's Sunday Popular Concerts has been immense.

THE concert of January 21, of the Harrow Thursday popular series, was devoted to the works of Mr. John Farmer. The executants were Messrs. Otto Peiniger (first violin), L. Szczepanowski, Frank Amor, Charles Ould, Weston, Barrett, and John Farmer. The programme included a Septet (No. 3) in B flat (first time), Andante from Quintet in C major, Septet No. 2, in D minor, &c.

THE Dean and Chapter of Worcester, it is to be hoped, will take note that at the musical service

last Monday, in St. Paul's Cathedral (the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul), the most important item in the programme was a selection, as an anthem, from Mendelssohn's oratorio, 'St. Paul,' conducted by the organist, Dr. Stainer, with Mr. Cooper at the organ, Mr. Winn singing the bass part of the apostle, and the other vocalists being Messrs. Gedge, Walker, Kenningham, Kempton, and De Lacy, all public professionals; yet the foundations of the edifice did not give way, and the immense congregation, who filled dome, nave, choir, and galleries, left the Cathedral in safety. As no sermon was preached, it was considered, no doubt, that the ordinary intoned prayers and the music of Mendelssohn sufficed to impress and edify the listeners.

MR. KUHE's annual ten days' musical festival in Brighton will be commenced on the 9th of February. The oratorios will be Bach's 'Passion,' Haydn's 'Creation,' Mr. Macfarren's 'St. John the Baptist,' and Sir M. Costa's 'Naaman' (conducted by the composer), besides M. Gounod's cantata, 'Gallia' (the Lamentations of Jeremiah). The latest orchestral works by Sir J. Benedict, Mr. A. Sullivan, and Mr. J. F. Barnett will be performed. The vocal engagements include our leading artists, native and foreign, besides eminent instrumentalists.

MR. DANNREUTHER delivered his lecture on Beethoven, with pianoforte illustrations, at the Royal Institution, on the 23rd inst.

MESSRS. CRAMER, WOOD & Co., of Regent Street, one of the oldest and largest firms of music publishers in London, have just decided on retiring from the publishing business, and have instructed Messrs. Puttick & Simpson to sell the whole of their stock of copyrights, plates, presses, and plant, by auction, in March next. It is said there are upwards of 40,000 plates.

A MEDICAL certificate, dated the 24th inst., has been sent to us from Cannes. It states that a further rest of at least three weeks will be required by Madame Nilsson, whose throat attack remains obstinate. Her three representations at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, to begin on the 12th of February, are postponed, and her tour in the French provinces, with Mr. Ullmann as Director, will be reduced in length. There is no chance of her appearing at the Grand Opéra in Paris before the Ides of March. At Cannes, the band of the place serenaded her, and all the notabilities thereof have visited the *prima donna*, but they have had no chance of hearing her sing.

HALÉVY's 'Juive' has exhausted the physical powers of Mdlle. Krauss, the Rachel; of M. Bosquin, and of M. Vergnet, the Léopold; and of M. Villaret, the Eléazar, who had to be superseded by M. Salomon; so that the production of Donizetti's 'Favorita' last Monday, with Mdlle. Rosine Bloch, Léonore, M. Achard, Fernand, M. Faure, the King (who received an ovation), and M. Ménu, Balthazar, became imperative. Meyerbeer's 'Huguenots' will be the next opera, to be succeeded by Rossini's 'William Tell,' M. Gounod's 'Faust,' and Meyerbeer's 'Robert le Diable.' M. Halanzier has decided that the first new work shall be M. Mermet's 'Jeanne d'Arc,' with Mdlle. Krauss as the Maid of Orleans. The preparations for this grand opera were far advanced when the fire destroyed the theatre in the Rue Lepelletier.

M. GOUNOD's incidental music to 'Jeanne d'Arc' has been performed at the revival of M. Jules Barbier's drama at the Gaité, the composer having, for the first time, superintended the rehearsals of his score, the chief pieces of which were given at his concerts in St. James's Hall and at the late Liverpool Festival. Mdlle. Lia Félix (sister of Rachel) resumed the part of the heroine. There is a new Agnes Sorel in Mdlle. Vanny.

M. BAGIER is trying a fresh season of Italian Opera at the Salle Ventadour. His new Norma, by Madame Lafon, formerly of the Théâtre Lyrique, made no sensation, and the new Adalgisa, Madame de Martini, was still less fortunate. The theatre has been since closed, and the artists propose to coalesce to re-open it.

THE great success of Madame Patey in the 'Messiah' has been fully confirmed at three performances of Handel's 'Messiah,' at the Cirque d'Été, Champs-Élysées.

CHAMBER composition is popular in Paris. There is "La Société Classique," at which the executants are Mesdames Massart, Montigny, and Szarvady (Claus), lady pianists; MM. Duvernoy, H. Fissot, and A. Jaël (piano); MM. Armingaud, Jacquard, A. Turban, Mas, De Bailly, Taffanel, Lalliet, Grisez, Dupont, and Espaignet, stringed and wind instruments. There is the "Société de Musique de Chambre" of MM. Taudou, Desjardins, Lefort, and Rabaud (quartet); Madame Massart and M. Saint-Saëns (pianists), besides the Quatuor party, Maurin-Chevillard.

A SITE has been bought in the Cimetière Père-Lachaise for the monument to Auber. The dimensions and nature of the memorial will be dependent on the amount of the subscription now being raised.

HERR GERHARD BREUNING, a member of the family of that name, with which Beethoven was intimate, has published, in Vienna, his youthful reminiscences of the composer.

SIGNOR SMESCHIA'S Italian Opera troupe, of which Señor and Madame Padilla-Artot are the chief singers, have been giving representations in Brussels.

TWO new biographies of Rossini have been published in Italy. One at Milan, by Signor Ludovico Settimo Silvestri, entitled 'Della Vita e delle Opere di Gioachino Rossini,' with portrait and fac-simile; and the other at Bologna, by Signor Antonio Zanolini. It is stated that in this work there are details of the composer's career which had not been previously printed.

BURGER'S 'Lenora' has been again set; this time by Dr. Otto Bach, Director of the Mozartium at Salzburg. It is in three acts, and was a great success at the Court Theatre in Coburg. The Duke has bestowed the Order of Ernest on the composer.

A FAIRY melo-drama, the music by Schubert, which was performed for the first time at the theatre An der Wien in 1820, has been revived at a concert of the Männergesangverein, in Vienna.

## DRAMA

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent Circus.—Spies and Pond, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—Every Evening, at Eight, the new Comic Opera by Charles Lecocq, 'LES PRÉS SAINT-GERVAIS,' the English Adaptation by Robert Beese, Esq. The Opera produced under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Linton. Conductor, Mr. F. Stanislaus. Principal Artists: Madame Pauline Rita, Camille Dubois, Florence Hunter, Emily Thorne, Lilian Adair; Messrs. A. Brenier, Ferrini, Connell, Loredan, Hogan, Grantham, Manning. Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, from 11s. to 31s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.—Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8.—Box-offices open daily from Ten to Five. The Free List entirely suspended. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

## Dramatic Gossip.

THE popularity of Shakespearean revivals continues undiminished. 'As You Like It' will be produced next Saturday at the Gaiety Matinees, and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is shortly to be revived for the evening entertainment at the same theatre.

A COMEDIETTA, by Mr. Maddison Morton, entitled 'Maggie's Situation,' has been given at the Court Theatre. It is a commonplace piece, ringing the changes upon the "saw of might, who ever loved that loved not at first sight." Maggie's situation in the house of Mrs. Midwinter, her step-mother, is that of Cinderella. The Prince, her sister's suitor, arrives in the shape of a young gentleman who has made a fortune in India. Having no fairy god-mother to provide her with carriages and finery, Maggie has to look after herself. This she does so efficiently, that the prize is secured before her rival appears. Beneath Maggie's mean dress the lover recognizes sterling qualities, and the magical gift of beauty completes her conquest. A stratagem carried to a successful issue removes all obstacles to the union of the lovers. Nothing in the dialogue or action calls for notice. The whole, briskly interpreted by Miss

Litton, Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Egan, and Mr. Bruce, obtained a mildly favourable verdict. It adds little, however, to the value of the entertainment.

WHEN a French dramatist depicts either vice or virtue, the colours are distinct and the portrait is unmistakable. In his new drama of 'Made-moiselle Duparc,' produced at the Gymnase-Dramatique, M. Louis Denayroux deals with Christian resignation. The limits of this quality, as seen and described by him, are not easily reached. Madame de Meursolles, his heroine, detects the Count, her husband, visiting the bedroom of Mdle. Duparc, the governess, where he remains a considerable period. The circumstances under which Mdle. Duparc is placed are such as render her behaviour in permitting the presence of M. de Meursolles unusually strange and flagrant. She has been admitted to the house when her character had been compromised, and she has manifested already her sense of the kindness thus shown her by nursing the infant son of the Countess through a contagious illness. Under these conditions, Madame de Meursolles determines to say nothing concerning the discovery she has made, and by her forbearance and magnanimity to shame the offenders into penitence. When, accordingly, the former life of Mdle. Duparc is brought forward by one who has known her in her previous employment, the Countess espouses the cause of her governess with so much warmth that she orders the perpetrator of the indiscretion from her house. In so doing she exposes her husband to the necessity of fighting a duel. Not then does she retreat from her rôle of resignation. The duel is fought; the Count, seriously wounded, cries in his ravings not for his wife but for her rival. Upon his recovery an elopement is arranged between the guilty pair. This comes to the knowledge of the Countess, who essays one master-stroke of forgiveness. "Vous méritez mieux que d'être la maîtresse de mon mari," she exclaims; "vous serez sa femme. Ce balcon s'ouvre sur un fossé profond. Précipitez-moi dans l'abîme, et soyez heureuse." When the governess declines to take part in the suggested murder, the martyr goes further and attempts herself to climb the barrier, and throw herself in the gulf. This trait of heroism touches the heart of Mdle. Duparc, who consents at last to quit a *ménage*, the happiness of which she has compromised, and takes her departure for a convent. The governess has played often an important part in fiction, but has not previously been seen in quite so unfavourable a light. Four acts are occupied with the elaboration of this precious plot. The piece was acted with a full measure of the talent which places the Gymnase second in the list of Parisian theatres. Mdle. Tallandiera was the Governess, Mdle. Blanche Pierson the Countess, and M. Villeroy the Count. M. Ravel had a good part as a Marquis, uncle to Madame de Meursolles.

'ROSE MICHEL,' a five-act piece, by M. Ernest Blum, produced at the Ambigu-Comique, is an old-fashioned melo-drama, such as now seldom sees the light. Rose knows that a murder of which the Comte de Buissey is accused has, in fact, been committed by her husband. She tries to secure the escape of the Count, but fails. Hearing that he is to be subjected to torture, she at length avows the truth. Her husband is killed in attempting to escape from his pursuers, and the Count is set free. A principal motive for silence has been the fear that her daughter's forthcoming marriage will be broken off if it is discovered that her father is a murderer. Mdle. Fargueil played the rôle of Rose Michel with her splendid talent, and the piece was a success.

'LES TRENTÉ MILLIONS DE GLADIATOR,' a four-act comedy of MM. Labiche and Gille, given at the Variétés, is a piece of the same type as 'Gavaut Minard et Cie' and other extravagances of recent years. Its indescribable plot deals with the efforts of a certain lady, of more beauty than worth, to induce Sir Gladiator, an American millionaire, to substitute matrimonial bonds for the less conventional relations he proposes. MM.

Berthelier, Baron, Schey, Dupuis, Léonce, and Mdles. Aline Duval and Céline Montaland, are included in the cast.

'LES FUGITIFS' is in rehearsal at the Ambigu-Comique. Madame Marie Laurent will play the principal part.

In commemoration of the birth of Molière, the Odéon gave a *pièce d'occasion*, by M. Ernest d'Hervilly, well known in connexion with similar productions, entitled 'Le Docteur sans Pareil.' This trifle depicts a juvenile escapade assigned to Molière, who performs on the boards of a "salmabanque," and is recognized by his father, and condemned to be whipped. Before quitting the booth, young Poquelin prophesies his subsequent return. M. d'Hervilly's verses are well turned. The best rôle, that of the "paillasse" or clown, is well played by M. Porel; Mdle. Antonine supports the part of Molière. At the Français, on the same occasion, 'Le Malade Imaginaire' and 'Les Femmes Savantes' were given with an *apropos* in verse.

'LES FANTÔMES DE MINUIT' is the title of a new drama produced at the Théâtre de Beaumarchais.

## MISCELLANEA

The Fencing Scene in Hamlet.—I see that in some of the late dramatic criticisms on the acting of the part of Hamlet, almost as much attention is given to the fencing-scene as to the whole of the other details of the play. In the play called 'Der Bestrafte Brudermord,' or 'Fratricide Avenged,' to which I have more than once drawn attention in your columns, and which we may call "The German 'Hamlet,'" the dialogue and stage directions are as follows. You will observe that there is no change of foils, as between Hamlet and Laertes, at all; but that there is a third foil lying-by. In Shakespear there are only two foils, one blunted, the other "unbated." The King suggests that Hamlet is so unsuspicious that Laertes may easily choose the sharp one. To this Laertes assents; but adds, of his own, that, to make assurance doubly sure, he will poison it. In the German 'Hamlet' we have seen that the foils are three in number, and, when the match begins, Leonardus has as fair a weapon as Hamlet. Thus:—

HAMLET. Come on, Leonardus; and let us see which of us is to fit the other with the fool's cap. Should I go wrong, pray excuse me, for it is long since I have tried the foils.

LEONARDUS. I am Your Highness' servant; but you are only jesting.

[The first bout they fight fair. Leonardus is hit.]

HAM. That's one, Leonardus.

LEO. True, Your Highness. Now for my revenge.

[He drops his foil, and takes up the poisoned sword, which lies ready to his hand, and gives the Prince a thrust in carte in the arm. Hamlet parries on Leonardus, so that they both drop their weapons; and each runs to pick one up. Hamlet gets the poisoned one, and wounds Leonardus mortally.]

LEO. Woe is me! I have had a mortal thrust. I have been paid in my own coin. Heaven have mercy on me.

HAM. What the Devil is this, Leonardus? Have I wounded you with the foil? How can this be?

KING. Go quick, and get my royal goblet with some wine, so that the combatants may recruit themselves a little. Go, Phastemo (=Osrick), and fetch it. [Descends from the throne. Aside.] I hope that when they both drink of the wine they may both die; and, then, no one will know of the plot.

In this bit of diabolical wickedness the German usurper outdoes the English. Whether the German 'Hamlet' be an adaptation, a degraded form, or a rudimentary pre-Shakespearian play is not a matter that we need investigate. The date, however, of its first recorded representation in Germany is as early as 1626, when it was acted at Dresden. Hence, whatever may be our view of its value in other respects, it gives us in respect to the fencing-bout a very respectable tradition of the early stage. We get it, no doubt, from Germany; but it may indicate an English origin. Leonardus is Laertes; and Polonius, as in the First Quarto, is called Corambus.

R. G. LATHAM.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. A. M.—E. B.—J. T. C.—C. T. L.—T. I.—C. A. W.—J. G. W.—A.—R. G. L. S.—L. & Co.—received.

A. W. H.—We cannot answer such questions. M. P.—Next week.



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